THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 47

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Billions Bill Fights a Revolt

Japan Backs Its Asian Policy

Germany Loses Foreign Trade

Mexico Sees Boycott by Church

Women Urge the World Court

Mickey Mouse Saves Toy Firm

THE Roosevelt Administration weathers a revolt in the House Rules Committee on its $4,880,000,000 bill for public relief works, and Speaker Byrns predicts early passage without grave changes. The Democratic majority is held in control by use of every ounce of the Administration's influence. Another vast money measure is advanced. After a two-hour hearing the House reports favorably a bill increasing the Government's borrowing power to the unprecedented total of approximately $45,000,000,000, or an extension of $25,000,000,000 beyond the present limit. Thus the Treasury could expand its borrowings to meet any demands—Is it real rebellion or merely incomprehensible figures that inspire challenge to the onsweeping New Deal?

¶ Japan's Diet hears a speech from Foreign Minister Koki Hirota which affirms the Japanese policy of domination in eastern Asia. He is satisfied with developments in Manchoukuo, anticipates the Manchoukuoan Emperor's visit to Tokyo, asks Russia to reconsider its military works near Manchoukuo's border, warns China its condition causes grave anxiety and hopes China will agree to meet Japan's aspirations and learn to see that Japan has power to help. Mr. Hirota hopes for a new naval treaty and sees only cordial relations with America and Britain—But in the long address there is no knob for the Open Door.

¶ Germany records a serious decline in its foreign trade. Berlin's figures show that instead of equaling the favorable trade balance of 667,000,000 marks ($163,415,000) in 1933, the year 1934 had an unfavorable balance of 285,000,000 marks ($69,825,000). This is a vast change from 1931 when a flourishing Reich had a favorable balance of 2,872,000,000 marks ($703,640,000). Other countries are improving in their world trade; Germany goes back. Strained relations and the Jewish issue show their fruits—Foreign trade is not more economic than political.

¶ Mexico sees the conflict between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church reach a new stage. Archbishop Pascual Diaz issues instructions to members of his church forbidding them to send their children to schools where the Government's "socialistic" program is in effect or to teach in such schools. Those in Government service are forbidden to sign any document expressing hostility to the church. This is construed as prohibiting Roman Catholics from public service—The church may be said to be boycotting the state.

¶ French Somaliland is the scene of the massacre of a French colonial official and 96 native soldiers and civilians by Abyssinian border tribesmen. French forces, including camel troops and airplanes, are dispatched from Jibuti. Meager reports picture a conflict progressing between nomad tribes belonging to no special country, when M. Bernard, French chief of the Gobad region, intervenes and is slain. This is the region of many recent clashes—The black man says the white man goes too far.

¶ The U. S. Senate sees the battle wage for and against American adherence to the World Court. Senator William E. Borah vigorously opposes on the ground that the Court hands down advisory opinions and that its decisions are political or economic. In quick reply, 1000 women delegates to the Tenth Annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War invade the capital and register the demands of 5,000,000 women in many organizations—These want the United States to take its place in the international tribunal.

¶ The National Conference for Palestine calls for a worldwide planning commission to direct development in the Jewish homeland. The conference ends its Washington session by naming an American council of nine. Great Britain, which holds the mandate, is asked to make room for more of the thousands of Jewish sufferers. The United States is thanked for having given $13,000,000 of the $25,000,000 spent by the Palestine Foundation—Americans are asked to give $5,000,000 to aid Jews in Germany.

¶ New Jersey's Judge Guy L. Fiske praises Mickey Mouse, always benevolent on the screen, for pulling a big toy-making firm out of bankruptcy. Wise receivers of the Lionel Corporation contracted with Walt Disney, screen artist, to turn Mickey and Minnie Mouse into mechanical toys. The famous little lovers were set to operating a tin handcar on an electrical track. The public bought 235,000 sets. Creditors are paid, the firm prospers again, Judge Fiske thanks the little rascals for rushing to the rescue—Mad, mischievous Mickey always wins out because his basic idea is right.

Discipline of Chinese Troops Found Chief Factor in Success Of Nanking Against Communists

Cessation of Plundering by Army Enlists Active Support in Kiangsi—Ancient Tactics and Blockhouse System Revived by Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The Chinese Nationalist Government's campaign against the Soviet Republic of China in South Kiangsi seems to be succeeding where earlier campaigns failed. Recently while in Kiangsi this correspondent found that the prime reason for success, as contrasted with earlier attempts, is the improved discipline of Government troops.

Formerly peasants welcomed Communist troops in preference to the plundering Government troops. Now the latter are well trained and paid regularly. Early this year the results of this change were reflected in the welcoming of Government troops where they had hitherto been hindered. Similarly where workers were formerly impressed into service it is now required that each hsien, or county, furnish a given number of workers and provide their regular wages.

There has been a change in military tactics also. The earlier system, suggested by foreign advisors, of sending in "flying columns" of troops to wipe out remnants of Communist forces, has been given up. These columns formerly found peasants working in the fields but no Red troops. When they were sufficiently detached from the main army, counterattacks were made by the new Red forces, resulting in the loss of many men by the Government.

Chin Dynasty Tactics

The new tactics come from those of the old Chin Dynasty, and are slower but more certain. Advances are made slowly and territory recaptured is protected by a complete system of defenses. Blockhouses, reminiscent of turrets of old European feudal castles, are constructed on hills and the troops are always in sight of them. Constant communication is maintained between the blockhouses.

Most successful of the more aggressive methods used is the air attack. At present more than 100 planes can operate against the Communists. The main airfield is at Nanchang, but at present planes operate from smaller fields closer to the line of battle. The main effect is the demoralizing of the Red forces.

Penetration of the Red domain is attained by means of road building. These extend like the fingers of a hand south from Nanchang and daily dig deeper into new territory. They insure safety of communications and provide for mobility of troops to regions where needed. Attacks by Reds on road-building gangs are indicative of the success of these roads.

Training Civil Officials

Another useful weapon has been that of blockade. In particular the importation of rice and salt into Red territory is prevented. Supplies were formerly smuggled by such methods as putting salt into bamboo sticks, tieing them into rafts and floating them into Communist territory. Such tactics have been discovered and the result is a more effective blockade. Reports of Communist prisoners, if true, would indicate much suffering in Red domain because of this blockade.

Very important is the realization by governmental officials of the need

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Demand Made For Reopening Of Shoe Code

NRA Warned by Connery That Action Must Be Speedily Taken

Inquiry Is Threatened

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The NRA was warned today by Representative William P. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, that he would demand a thorough investigation of the boot and shoe code if prompt reopening and revision of it were not forthcoming.

Mr. Connery's ultimatum was delivered at an NRA hearing at which were gathered mayors, members of Congress, manufacturers, shoe workers and civil groups to appeal for relief from conditions under the code which they said had resulted in wholesale migrations of shoe plants from the highly unionized cities of eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. Connery said he also intended to file in the House a bill providing for equal representation of labor on the code authorities.

Trouble Avoided

"Had labor been given equal representation at the outset," Mr. Connery said, "much of this trouble would have been avoided."

Mr. Connery said when his bill was referred to the labor committee he planned at the subsequent hearings to go deeply into the general administration of the code authorities.

"As long ago as last March," Mr. Connery said, "during hearings on my 30-hour-week bill, complaints were made of conditions under the shoe code and I demanded a reopening at that time."

"No results were accomplished and I want to make it plain right now that if this hearing is solely for the purpose of allowing mayors, congressmen and others to let off steam. I intend to make a thorough investigation through my committee (the House Labor Committee) to see if I cannot get some action."

Required Shorter Week

Mr. Connery said he understood from labor leaders that the industry required a shorter week than the 40 hours permitted under the code. He said negotiations of plants from the shoe cities were an attempt to attain cheaper wages and he said he understood that the handicap clause of the code was being abused.

Representative A. Piatt Andrew (R-Mass.) said the migration of factories out of Massachusetts had brought "the most critical and one can truthfully say, the most desperate, situation these Massachusetts cities have ever had to face."

Mr. Andrew criticized the wage differentials which favored rural communities and the failure of the code to fix definite minima for skilled and semiskilled workers.

Situation Wrought

Of the situation wrought by the migrations, Mr. Andrew said:

"In Haverhill, for instance, the removal of these factories has been taking place on such an alarming scale as to threaten the livelihood of the greater part of the population. In Lynn, the situation is extremely serious.

Denunciation of the practice of rural communities in holding out inducements to tempt industries away from cities, with resultant unemployment and suffering, was continued by Mayor George L. Bates of Salem and Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn.

"If the shoe code could be reopened," Mr. Baker said, "and strengthened along these lines, a definite stop would be made to the unethical inducements being made by town fathers and others in Maine, New Hampshire and elsewhere. It seems to me that unless something definite is done to reestablish the shoe business on a fair basis of competition, where men and women can receive a fair wage, in so far as Massachusetts is concerned, we will be unable to meet competition of these rural sections of the country."

Graduated Motor Speeds Urged

Chinese Visitor Hits Japan's Act

Tunnel Tolls Total Shoots Up

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Speed Signs Proposed

A fresh attack on the highway accident problem, through the posting of signs along state roads indicating the maximum safe speeds at all important points, was today recommended to Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety. It was the outcome of a survey made by ERA engineers along the Newburyport Turnpike and will be recommended at once to the Legislature.

The ERA group suggested that specimen highways be equipped with the signs, pending suitable legislation.

The engineers found that uniform, over-all speed limits, necessarily too low for the safer sections, are virtually useless. The public demands speed, they said, and can reasonably be allowed speed where it does not involve substantially greater hazard. The chief need, they found, is for graduated speed limits—up to 45 miles an hour in the safe sections and scaled down in proportion to the need for caution.

A map of the Newburyport Turnpike was submitted, with all the signposts indicated. They ranged from 25 to 45 miles an hour, and by observing them, engineers made an average speed over the Pike of 38 miles an hour.

Speed, the survey brought out, is the chief cause for the increasing severity of the accident problem. In meeting it by the signpost method, every highway must be studied separately, and the speeds graduated according to its peculiar needs. There is as much need for administrative care in establishing the limits, the report said, as for adequate enabling legislation.

Japan's Act Analyzed

Japan's reported advance into the Chinese province of Chahar was today called the planned result of a policy that will see Japanese soldiers watering their horses in the Yangtse River, unless China can resist. The speaker was Judge Lee-Fong, Chinese nationalist and special commercial envoy to the United States, here on a tour to develop direct trade relations.

Judge Lee-Fong took note of dispatches saying that the military aggression in Chahar, just southwest of Manchoukuo and Jehol, has been turned over to the diplomats to settle. This, he said, is a maneuver to throw dust in the eyes of the outside nations. By diplomatic pressure, the Judge said, Japan would take Chahar quietly, without stirring up world opposition.

He pointed out that Chahar is the last strategic military post near the Russian border. Once in control there, Japan could strike to the northward and cut Russia's east-west transportation system, or strike southward on the Chinese flank. It would control the Chinese-Russian trade route, which passes through that territory.

The Chinese answer was said by Judge Lee-Fong to be unification and organized resistance. He re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Tells Japan's Policy

Wide World

Koki Hirota

Japanese Foreign Minister Who Makes Annual Report on Policy

New Naval Pact Held Necessary In Hirota Speech

Foreign Minister's Report to Diet Adds to Hope for Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 22—Stressing Japan's peaceful intentions toward its neighbors and all the world, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota presented the annual speech on foreign affairs today.

Mr. Hirota voiced the desire of Japan for a new naval treaty to supersede the Washington Pact, which the Japanese Government recently abrogated. Such a treaty, he urged, should embody "the principles of non-aggression and nonmenace" and should actually effect a "sweeping armament reduction."

The speech was the Foreign Ministry's report to the Japanese Diet, which has just reconvened after the holidays.

War "Unimaginable"

Mr. Hirota was quite positive that there was no cause for trouble between the United States and Japan, which he conceived as bound "not only by vital economic relationship of mutual interdependence unparalleled elsewhere," "but also by an historical bond of friendship ever since the commencement of their intercourse." He stated that there exists no question between the two nations "intrinsically difficult of amicable solution," adding that it is "unimaginable" that there should be conflict between the two powers.

There was even more emphasis, however, on the importance of close co-operation between Britain and Japan.

The need for friendly relations with Soviet Russia was also dwelt upon. Progress in negotiations for the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway was indicated.

Must Watch China

Reference was made to activities against "Reds" in China and this he coupled with the statement that Japan "will be obliged to continue to watch with concern the activities of the Communist party and armies in China."

The Foreign Minister mentioned with regret anti-Japanese activity in certain parts of China.

This statement is considered here as an invitation to China to work with Japan for the peace of the Far East:

"I fervently hope, therefore, not only that China will soon recover her stability, but that she will awake to realization of the whole situation of East Asia and undertake to meet the genuine aspirations of our country."

[The full text of Foreign Minister Hirota's speech will be found on Page 9.]

President Firm Against Revolt On Relief Fund

Insists There Must Be No Strings on How He Shall Allocate Its Use

Caucus Will Decide

House Bill Adds $25,000,000,000 to Government's Borrowing Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Administration forces today adjourned the House as soon as it had met and brought every ounce of its political influence to bear in an effort to smother a new outburst of revolt against the $4,880,000,000 lump sum relief appropriation bill and drive the vital measure through to passage in the lower branch of the Legislature before the end of the week.

Meanwhile it speedily advanced another vast money measure which would increase the Government's borrowing power up to an unprecedented total of approximately $45,000,000,000 or an increase of $25,000,000,000 beyond the present limit.

A bill to this effect was introduced yesterday by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. A brief two hour hearing was held today with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, testifying and immediately thereafter it was reported out favorably.

Must Face Party Caucus

Under the power granted by the bill the Treasury would have ample authority to expand its borrowings to any amount which might conceivably be necessary to meet the demands of the Administration's recovery program and the new social security legislation now under consideration in both branches of the Legislature.

President Roosevelt threw his personal weight into the struggle to maintain party discipline in the House when the situation over the work-relief bill threatened to get seriously out of hand.

The trouble started last night when the Rules Committee, author of "gag" rules, refused to report out a rule to cover the money bill. It finally capitulated today and got one out, subject, however, to the condition that it be submitted to a party caucus.

President Stands Pat

Immediately after this much had been accomplished, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of Texas and Representative James P. Buchanan of Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which is responsible for the bill, hastened to the White House to confer with the President over strategy to be pursued and methods of influencing the recalcitrant element within the party.

President Roosevelt, faced for the second time by rebellion against his demand to have the enormous sum of relief money placed at his disposal without strings attached, again stood his ground and again informed his congressional leaders that he wants the relief fund appropriated in such form that it may be used wherever experience and changing conditions may indicate.

Republicans Seize Chance

In the meantime, Republicans had been developing plans for taking advantage of the Administration's embarrassing position and planned to offer a substitute measure which would require expenditure of the entire sum through contracts with private individuals and allot it to states on the basis of unemployment figures.

Faced with revolt within his own ranks as well as unexpected trouble from Republican quarters, Speaker Byrns returned hurriedly to the Capitol from the White House, called the House to order and immediately adjourned it amid an uproar of protest from Republican benches.

It was the hope of the leadership to obtain a breathing spell for work with their own followers before the party caucus scheduled for 4 p. m. today.

Hope to Approve "Gag" Rule

The majority will be asked at the caucus to approve the "gag" rule which would permit only three hours' debate on the entire $4,880,000,000 appropriation and forbid any amendments except from the Appropriations Committee, which is favorable.

The new revolt came as a major surprise to the House leadership, which had confidently expected to have the bill passed and ready for the Senate before nightfall.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas led three other Democrats in open opposition to the Administration program within the Rules Committee and effectively blocked a decision last night, which would have brought the bill on the floor today.

An anti-Administration stand in the Rules Committee—heart of the party machine in Congress—is almost unknown. It usually does Administration work with complete subservience. But Mr. Dies and friends had two grounds for complaint which caused them to jump off the reservation.

Two Good Reasons

One was that the bill might give either Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, or Harry Hopkins, FERA Administrator, control over the spending of the money. The other was that pet local projects dear to the heart of every Congress-

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Wagner Declares States Will Bear Main Pension Load

Hints They Can Be Forced to Provide $40 Against Federal $15 a Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Old-age pensions under the new social security program may go well above $30 a month, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, collaborator in preparation of the legislation, told the Senate Finance Committee today as study of the broad welfare measure continued at both ends of Capitol Hill.

Meeting the criticism of liberals that this feature of the bill fails to provide adequate relief, the Senator indicated that in his opinion $40 a month was a minimum necessary to provide "decent living conditions" in many sections of the country, and provide this much under terms of the bill.

He pointed out that while under no condition the Federal Government's contribution could exceed $15 per person, there was no limitation on the State contribution. He also referred to the discretion vested in the administrator to approve or disapprove State systems as providing a method where by a state could be forced to provide whatever pension might be necessary.

Opposes Federal Increase

But he objected to any increase in the $15-a-month federal contribution and to any specific limitation on the total pension which might be given to an individual insisting that "we can't make a uniform rule which would fit conditions for the whole country."

While the Senator was attempting to clear up many uncertainties about the program in the minds of his Senate colleagues, Edwin E. Witte, executive director of the

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Texas Flier Ready For Stratosphere Plane Flight East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Preparations for a projected stratosphere speed flight, which Roy O. Hunt hopes will prove to him the practicability of flying through the upper air with passengers at speeds up to 350 miles an hour, are continuing, Mr. Hunt announces here.

However, the flier does not intend to take any passengers with him on the proposed California to New York flight, which he predicted he would make at an altitude of about 30,000 feet.

Mr. Hunt, who has been making test flights over the Southwest with F. C. Hall, Oklahoma City oil man and his backer, revealed that he has been working with equipment makers in perfecting a rubber-lined steel cockpit, which he intends to use and which is designed to insure sea-level atmospheric conditions at high altitudes. By its use Mr. Hunt expects to eliminate the necessity of special clothing and oxygen apparatus. Air in the cockpit would be supercharged, he explained, the same as for the engine on extra-high flights.

The plane picked by Mr. Hunt for the flight is a low-wing cabin monoplane, powered with a 550-horsepower motor. It is owned by Mr. Hall, who also backed Wiley Post, round-the-world airman. Mr. Hunt is known as a racing and stunt pilot.

European Blocs Press Reich To Sign New Accord

Laval Voices Demands Made by Coalition of Balkan States

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 21—Moves to build up European peace on an immense structure of interlocking guarantees, which gained new impetus with the Laval-Mussolini meeting at Rome, Jan. 5, have suddenly developed a new direction of the utmost importance during private conversations among delegates to the League Council, which ended its session yesterday.

At the center of these discussions is Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, who is eager for building up Franco-German amity, yet is subject to considerable pressure from Russia and members of the Little Entente for an Eastern Locarno which Germany has not yet signalized its intention of joining.

The outcome is, first, that M. Laval, under pressure of the representatives of Russia, the Little Entente and the Balkanic Union has declared that he will not come to any agreement with Germany on disarmament and on Germany's return to the League until it is understood that Germany will accept the Eastern pact and the Laval-Mussolini accords at Rome, now called the Danubian Pact.

Second, he has intimated that in armaments he will stipulate a certain superiority in fact of France and Italy.

Third, he has decided that if Germany stands out of the Eastern Pact—which was designed to bring in the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia, with a collateral agreement of mutual assistance between Russia and France—then France will proceed to a more limited treaty between itself, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

Virtual Coalition

Again a virtual coalition of the Little Entente with the Balkanic Union has been effected. The Little Entente is composed of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia. The two latter countries are also members of the Balkanic Union of which Greece is a member and whereof Turkey, closely linked with Russia, is the leader. These two groups now sit together and take common decisions.

If these junctions of Central and Eastern European groups with affiliations in Asia Minor are consolidated this combination of powers will have great weight.

Poland, on the other hand, was inclined to play off the Danubian Pact against the Eastern Pact. First carry the Rome accords to a successful issue, it said, and then we will see about this so-called Eastern Locarno.

Germany, which is proclaiming its pacific intentions, is being urged to make these concessions to the Franco-Russian viewpoint, since it will thereby gain in return large concessions in the matter of armaments and can return with unimpaired prestige to Geneva. The British representations have been in this sense, it is known here.

It is apparent that relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have vastly improved in consequence of these complicated diplomatic talks.

It is understood that the visit of Dr. Edouard Beneš, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, to Premier Benito Mussolini at Rome, has been practically agreed upon in Dr. Beneš' conversations here with Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian representative at Geneva.

Herriot Reports 2500 Saar Exiles Fled Into France

League Postpones Action on Request for Funds to Aid Refugees

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, Minister without Portfolio, told the Cabinet today that France has sheltered 2500 refugees from the Saar in the past week.

All the fugitives, Mr. Herriot reported, were Saarlanders with the exception of 442 Germans and 85 Frenchmen.

More than 1000 of the former Saar residents have been scattered among Toulouse, Montauban, Carcassone and other communities of Southern France. Others are being sheltered in temporary barracks until arrangements can be made for permanent domiciles for them.

GENEVA, Jan. 22 (AP)—The League of Nations has tacitly shouldered moral and financial responsibility for the hundreds of refugees fleeing from the Saar.

The League Council voted yesterday that proposals for settling the problem shall be submitted at its next session.

France informed the Council it willingly welcomed the refugees, who have been pouring over the border at the rate of hundreds daily, but said financial support from the League was needed because for 15 years inhabitants of the Saar have been "in a sense subjects of the League of Nations."

"Germany agreed not to resort to reprisals," said the French note, "and strict observance of that agreement will dispel apprehensions and prevent an exodus which at the present state of the labor market raises delicate problems, both for the refugees and for the populations among whom they seek to establish themselves."

Peek Into Income Tax Evasions Is Hinted by Curley

Executive Is Expected to Explore Every Possible Source of Revenue

Exploration of every conceivable channel of state income is being made today on the eve of Governor Curley's budget message, which, it is expected, will pry the lid off former conservative spending policies

Some consternation followed Governor Curley's announcement made through Attorney General Paul A. Dever, that efforts will be made to retrieve some of the money held back from the State through income tax evasions.

But utterances of state officials today indicate that this proposal is not a well thought out scheme, but that it is something of a shot in the dark to discover unsuspected sources of revenue. State laws, it was immediately pointed out, prohibit the State from investigating income tax returns back 10 years as first suggested. The Department of Corporations and Taxation is entitled to re-examine these returns only back to 1932.

Review Federal Cases

It appears, however, that Mr. Dever has no such immediate and ambitious plan under contemplation. He will, he said, today review those federal cases in which Massachusetts citizens have been convicted of defrauding on their income tax returns. From these persons, the State may attempt to reclaim that part still owed to the Commonwealth.

Only after exploring that relatively mild course of action, would the administration seek a law to permit the State to re-examine income tax returns of the last 10 years, if at all.

Governor Curley has made it quite clear that he will seek increased appropriations which will add several millions of dollars to the state budget, to be announced tomorrow.

Tilt Over Revenue

Consequently, state officials predict a vigorous legislative tilt over the issue of providing additional revenue. Mayor Mansfield has urged that the sales tax be adopted, but if Governor Curley is consistent with his campaign utterance, it is doubtful if he will accede to such a tax, which is regarded as a tax on the poor and an escape for the rich.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long expressed disfavor with the Curley plan for retrieving income tax money. He said he doubted if the state could accumulate sufficient money in this way to make the effort worth while.

The Attorney General's plan for going after the men who have been convicted of tax evasion in federal courts would carry back about five years. The law provides a statute of limitation, whereby a man unprosecuted for five years would be automatically immune.

French Send Force To Punish Somalis For Massacre of 97

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP)—French forces including camel troops and airplanes were ordered to the southwest frontier of French Somaliland today to put down tribal warfare which already has cost the lives of 97 members of the French Colonial Administration.

The French action followed a battle Jan. 18, just reported to the French capital, in which M. Bernard, French Chief of the Gobad Region, 16 native soldiers, and 80 natives were slain in the Lake Abbe region.

M. Bernard and his men had gone to investigate a battle reported raging between the rival Assai Amaras and the Issas tribes of nomads in that region.

French authorities described it as "a purely local fight between tribes" not involving the Ethiopians, on whose border the action took place. The Ethiopian Government, however, will be asked to help pursue and capture the battling tribesmen.

France has been trying to pacify the region for the last two years. In 1932 French airplanes flew to Lake Abbe when the Assai Amaras attacked the Issas nomads.

The Assai Amaras were described as violent roving outlaw bands which frequently attacked French, Italian and Ethiopian outposts and recognized no sovereignty. Their armaments are 1874 model rifles supplemented with short, sharp cutlasses. They fight to the beat of tomtoms.

Mike, He's Going to Montana Where Men Can Work and Eat

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Michael O'Flannigan is not a typical case, because Michael O'Flannigan is going to Montana.

He is going to Montana because he is living on "four bucks" a week in Manhattan, and a man cannot keep his ribs from showing on that kind of fare.

Drop into the offices of the city relief administration—supported in part by New York's 2 per cent sales tax—and run a finger down the endless lists of relief cases. You will find thousands of Michael O'Flannigans, fellows who have not set foot outside this tight little isle in 30 or 40 years—but they aren't going to Montana.

"Oh, I went to Jersey once," confided Michael, "but I didn't like it."

Once He Had a Job

He came over from Ireland when he was 16. That was 33 years ago. Up until two years ago he had a job. Now he is one of several hundred thousand men and women who eat only by grace of the sales tax, bulwarked by help from the State and Federal Governments.

"I met a guy," explained Michael. "He wasn't from New York, I could tell that. I was just sittin' there, and he up and orders coffee and ham and eggs, and he looked over at me and said, did I want some too, and I did. People from New York don't do that."

So Michael is going to Montana.

He lives in a room where the plaster sifts down and chill air seeps in around the sill. The window gives on the gaunt skeleton of the "L," and across the way, a sign: "Loft to let."

Sometimes, when he hasn't the money for a room, he begs a nickel and rides the subway all night.

"The guards, they don't put you off, you know," he volunteers. "But the guy who paid for my meal, he says what am I going to do with myself, and I said I don't know, and he says he's got a ranch out west, and would I like to come out in the spring."

So Michael is going to Montana.

He has some sons and daughters. "But you know how it goes," he said. "I can't ask them for anything. Sometimes I get work. If it would snow some more, it would help. Then I could shovel maybe. I don't mind. Yesterday I made four bits shoveling. I still got it, see?" he held up a silver coin.

"So this guy—I could tell he wasn't from New York, because New Yorkers are not like that—says why don't I come out west, and he would give me a job. I don't want to be on relief, see? I'd rather work."

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Graduated Motor Speeds Urged

Chinese Visitor Hits Japan's Act

Tunnel Tolls Total Shoots Up

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orted progress for road building, aviation and radio development that are being pushed with all vigor.

Tunnel Tolls Jump

The new low rates for the East Boston Tunnel had today proved their greater efficiency as revenue producers. The first week of the new rates turned in $11,308, compared with $7659 the week before under the old rates.

Mayor Mansfield was proved wrong, for the first week at least. He did not expect that lower tolls would bring greater revenue.

It was pointed out, however, that the present total is still scarcely more than half the amount needed to meet operating expenses.

The debate continued over the efficacy of the new tolls, despite the enlarged total receipts. Some said that the closing of the Chelsea bridge for repairs was responsible. Others countered with the fact that bad weather and the fact that many cars are not registered yet, would tend to underestimate the future traffic under the new tolls. This group expects to see the tunnel make expenses during the heavy summer traffic.

Another Ouster Hinted

If the Executive Council tomorrow does not confirm the Curley nomination of Prof. Joseph McKenney of Boston College to the Boston Finance Commission, the Governor will move to oust Alexander Wheeler and Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, the two remaining anti-Curley members, it was expected today.

Mr. Curley meanwhile asked one of his assistant attorney's to keep close watch on the hearing at the Supreme Judicial Court, today, where Judge Kaplan's petition to have the chairmanship restored to him was being considered.

Speaking of the McKenney appointment, the Governor said: "He is professor of ancient and modern history, and I think a knowledge of ancient history has a place on the Finance Commission."

Fund Goes to $788,000

As the leaders of the Emergency Campaign went into meeting today, at a luncheon including the metropolitan division, the total collections passed the three-quarter-million mark, and reached $788,000. Officials of the campaign expressed high enthusiasm over the reports of the solicitors thus far.

Test Case Proposed

A test court case to secure a ruling on Mayor Mansfield's ability to ban Sean O'Casey's play "Within the Gates," was today in prospect. The Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee declared its intention of taking this step as the last resort in fighting the Mayor's ban on the play.

A special committee will meet tonight to draw up plans for the court test. Some members, it was reported, will first favor an official call on the Mayor, to ask him on what authority he based the ban.

Last night, one of the committee, Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, of Harvard, retired, was again frustrated in his effort to give a public reading of the play. The place was to be the Byron Street House, community center of Community Church. At the last minute, the manager's application for a permit was declined.

A committee member asked permission to read the Constitution of the United States of America. That also came under the ban on the meeting, he was told.

Ballot Forging Alleged

"Direct charges of ballot forgery in the November Fall River elections have been presented to the House committee on elections," said Representative Burt Dewar, chairman of the committee, today.

He referred to the evidence submitted by Cyrus Rounsville, Republican, who seeks the unseating of Democratic Senator J. Dolan Hathaway. Mr. Rounsville introduced ballots which Chairman Dewar termed forged.

At stake is the delicate balance between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate. Were Senator Hathaway to be unseated, the Democratic coalition might see its control materially weakened.

Conflicting testimony as to the alleged forgeries was today submitted to a handwriting expert, who will make a report probably on Friday.

Representative Dewar urged that no censure be placed upon Mr. Hathaway. "Overzealousness on the part of some of his supporters may have resulted in the alleged irregularities," he said.

Liquor Is Opposed

The Washington Square district of Brighton wants no more liquor-selling establishments. More than a score of residents appeared before the Boston licensing board today to stress that point. They came to oppose the granting of a license to Girardo Pellegnini for a restaurant in which hard liquor would be sold.

A letter from Judge Thomas H Connelly of the Brighton district court, opposing the license, stated that arrests for drunkenness have doubled in Brighton over a given period since repeal. From January 1, to Aug. 1, 1933, he stated, there were 587 arrests for drunkenness. From Jan. 1, to Aug. 1, 1934, the arrests totaled 1026.

Dever Plan Approved

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today reported the approval of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for his plans to put the state detective organization under the Attorney General.

Mr. Hoover, he said, stands ready and anxious to help by the cooperation of Federal agents, wherever possible. This offer was brought to Boston by one of Mr. Dever's assistants, Donald R. Simpson, who made a trip to Washington to consult with Federal officials.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, suggested that the state fingerprint all persons taken into custody, regardless of offense, and that a copy be sent to the central bureau in Washington.

He volunteered to loan men for the training of Massachusetts agents, or to loan experts in technical phases of detective work. Massachusetts, Mr. Hoover said, was one of the very first to volunteer cooperation with the Federal bureau which he heads.

Briefs

On the eve of tomorrow's Curley budget message to the Legislature, the Governor will discuss the state finances tonight over the radio, from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m., station WBZ.

* * *

Governor Curley will ask for 25 additional state policemen in his budget message tomorrow, it was disclosed last night.

* * *

A state departmental conference will be held within the next 10 days, to reduce small expenses such as telephone calls, automobile transportation, etc. The Governor will endeavor to save a total of $1,000,000.

* * *

The entire United States secret service unit was today endeavoring to trace the persons who stole 690 countersigned ERA checks, along with identification cards making them cashable. Some of the checks have already been cashed in Boston banks.

* * *

President Roosevelt is expected to attend his son Franklin Jr.'s initiation into the Fly Club at Harvard, one of the prominent undergraduate social clubs, on Feb. 23.

* * *

Judge Lee-Fong, special Chinese commercial envoy to the United States, will be the guest of honor at the New Year's meeting of the New England Women's Press Association at the Hotel Statler tomorrow afternoon.

Year to Make Quilt

Mrs. Alexina "Mother" Christy of Bisbee, Ariz., spent nearly a year making a quilt which was sent to President Roosevelt.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and much colder tonight and Wednesday; snow is probable; lowest temperature tonight 12 degrees to 16 degrees; moderate to fresh north and northeast winds.

New England States: Cloudy; much colder; probably snow tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing north and northeast winds, probably becoming strong, and overcast weather with snow tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	38	New Orleans	24	70
Bermuda	64	68	New York	38	44
Chicago	0	12	Norfolk	46	74
Denver	40	48	Philadelphia	40	44
Helena	36	46	St. Louis	4	6
Jacksonville	64	78	Minneapolis	-8	-6
Kansas City	8	8	San Francisco	46	52
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	38	58
Miami	72	76			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time Jan. 22. B—Maximum Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:52 p. m. Wednesday 1:20 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snowfall; maximum temperature 34 degrees above zero; minimum 12 above.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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LISTEN IN WOR, SUN., 3:45 P. M. WEAF, SUN., 11:05 A. M.

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Street and Sixth Floors

The Difficulty Is One Cannot Own Them All

View in Main Hall, Mechanics Building, One Section of Boston Auto Show

Designers Change Approach To Ultimate Tear-Drop Car

Streamlining has given way almost completely at this year's Boston Automobile Show to a new automotive vernacular that includes the words and phrase, "poised ride, catwalks, electrical arms, miracle ride, safe-t-flex and roadability."

All of these expressions are outgrowths of engineering trends to stress increased comforts in driving and a tendency to hold back on advanced streamlining until the public becomes more accustomed to the rounded lines incorporated in automobile styling developed during the last three years.

The new phrases refer to conveniences that dealers say must be provided as part of the evolution of streamlining, paving the way for the long-heralded "tear-drop" design. This explanation places a new interpretation on the 1935 efforts of engineers who seem to be more conservative in their styles, but who are actually preparing rear ends of cars, it is said, for a planned revolution —rear-end engines.

Seek to Cut Wind Drag

Furthermore, rear-end air suction, the engineers say, causes a greater wind drag on automobiles than front-end resistance. A pigeon, they explain, with rounded front shaping toward a peak at the rear, is a good illustration of sound streamlines.

Thus the show visitors who went away disappointed because they thought that streamlining was not being rapidly advanced are consoled by the explanations that concentration of engineering genius on rear-ends is a primary step in reducing wind resistance.

As part of the rear-end developments, many cars have lost every projection with the exception of bumpers and tail lights, even the spare tires in many cases having disappeared into the space ordinarily used for luggage.

The dealer of vision declares that the removal of the spare tire from the rear and the more general use of luggage space behind the rear seats, foretells the transfer of engines to the rear. Shorter hoods, that give to the 1935 cars a bulkier appearance, also indicate the inevitable trend toward the ultimate in streamlining—the tear-drop car.

Evolution Is New Plan

Thus, evolution rather than revolution is the program adopted by automotive engineers to educate the public in streamlining. That this education is taking effect is indicated in the interest taken by show visitors in cars that three years ago would have been termed "freakish."

The process of developing and financing tools necessary for "tear-drop" construction also invites the automotive industry to advance slowly in this direction, according to one dealer. Construction of the new turrent tops, on display at the Boston show, required complete retooling by all factories at an estimated cost of 10 times the ordinary tools used in building wooden tops.

Doubts of Rear-End Drive

One dealer summed up the 1935 show in this way: "You have to read between the lines to see what is coming during the next few years. The tremendous advances in this year's cars are not so easily seen as experienced by riding in the new cars.

"But do not be too sure that rear-end engine mountings are definitely assured," he added. "There are two distinct schools of thought, promising a conflict between those who favor and those who do not favor rear-end mountings. The main object, at this stage, is to streamline cars to do away with the retarding effects of winds at speeds beyond 40 miles an hour. This will result in lower fuel consumption, easier riding and more gracefully designed car bodies, regardless of where the engine is mounted."

Thus, the 1935 trends were established by this dealer as practical and well-ordered.

U. S. Declared Hoist By Its Own Petard In Erecting Tariffs

America's century-and-a-half-old tariff policies received severe criticism today by Dr. Alzada Comstock, professor of economics, Mount Holyoke College, who spoke before the "School of Politics" which opened at Radcliffe College today under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

"Although our country has an almost unique record of high protective tariffs, since the World War we have beaten our own record," Dr. Comstock said. "We increased protective duties with the Emergency Tariff of 1921, again with the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922 and again with the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930."

This last act proved our undoing, according to the speaker, for it marked a loss of our foreign markets which the present Administration is attempting to repair with only partial success. The number of retaliatory acts by other countries has been large and many foreign sales diverted.

This was the situation the New Deal faced in 1933, Dr. Comstock said, "and very naturally the New Deal executives decided that if the old method was proving so disastrous a new one must be found."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" (Colonial). Preceded by "Trial by Jury." The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of the Savoy Theatre, London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow, 2:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in a play about the Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — "Sequoia," adapted from Vance Hoyt's unusual story of a deer and a mountain lion brought up together. "Malibu." Produced under the direction of the author in Sequoia National Park. Laurel and Hardy Comedy. Silly Symphony. 1:38, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 9:45.

EXETER—"Peck's Bad Boy." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Young and Beautiful."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Babbitt," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway, 1:09, 3:49, 6:29, 8:59. Paramount, 10:14 a. m., 12:46, 3:28, 6, 8:42. Also mystery story, "Secret Bride."

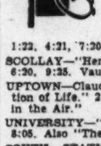
FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," beginning fifth week. Silly Symphony and educational shorts. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 10:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:25, 4:20, 6:15, 8:10, 10:05.

ORPHEUM—"Forsaking All Others." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone and Richard Cromwell. Thrilling story of British army post on the Indian frontier. Vaudeville. Sevitzky's orchestra. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05.

MODERN—Zane Grey's "Home on the Range." 10:30 a. m., 12:56, 3:23, 6, 8:30. Also "Here Is My Heart."



TREMONT—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," and Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw." 9 a. m. to 11.

BOSTON—May Robson as a courageous and affectionate high school principal in "Grand Old Girl." 10:28 a. m., 1:23, 4:21, 7:20, 10:07. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Here Is My Heart." 12, 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Music in the Air."

UNIVERSITY—"Peck's Bad Boy." 3:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "The White Parade."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stubby's Errand to Mercy," puppet show; "Scrappy's Theme Song," cartoon; Ruth Etting and Phil Spitalny in musicals; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." 1:10, 4:01, 6:52, 9:43. Also "Limehouse Blues."

Music

WINCHESTER CHORAL SOCIETY — Community group of 100 singers opens its sixth season with concert in Winchester Town Hall. Directed by J. Albert Wilson. Guest artist, Walter Kidder, baritone. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Concert. Priscilla Thierry, violinist, and Edwin Bilby, tenor. Admission free. 44 Church St., Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

LAURA HUXTABLE PORTER—First of series of three Tuesday evening recitals of drama and poetry with piano music. Hotel Vendome, Empire Ballroom. 8:15.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. Montreal. Boston Garden. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

FANEUIL HALL—Free concert by ERA Band. Noon.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Persian and Turkoman Rugs," lecture by Moustapha Avigdor. 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Prints. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—"70,000 Miles Under Sail Aboard the 'Wander Bird.'" lecture and movies by Warwick M. Tompkins. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Exhibit of fall and winter pastel sketches of White Mountain scenes by Theora Peck Harris. Open daily until end of month. 10 a. m. to 5.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orchestra	Organ recital.....
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Studio vocalist....	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Jazz piano lesson..	"Jack Armstrong"..	Fred Hoey, talk...
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	"Buddy and Blake"	Book talk.....	Local dance music
6:00	NBC speaker.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	State House talk.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	"Lum and Abner"..	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC male trio.....	"Myrt and Marge"..	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Musical Memories:	Popular vocal.....	Jerry Cooper; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale..	Astronomy talk....
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	J. B. Kennedy; orch.	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	Museum talk.....
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	concert orchestra....	Bill Robinson.....	Bros.; orchestra...	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Interview, Mrs. Lara	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	Anderson, studio....	McNamee; orch....	chestra; soloists..	News Service.....
10:00	Elliott Daniels and	Lehar's "Paganini."	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Jack Renard and
10:15	his orchestra; talk..	Gladys Swarthout;	sa Lomas; soloist.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Hoover String Quar-	John Barclay; so-	Housing speaker...	Gypsy Violin .....
10:45	tet; Edwin Otis.....	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader
11:00	Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events...	News Service.....	Haymes Orchestra.
11:15	Lyman Orchestra.....	NBC vocalist.....	Junior Chamber of	Alexander Orch...
11:30	D'Orsay Brothers and	Carl Hoff and	Commerce	Perley Stevens and
11:45	their orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Knapp Orchestra..	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band. Capt William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; annual American game conference.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; John B. Kennedy, master of ceremonies.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography lesson.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBZ, International relay from Copenhagen; folk songs and compositions.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WAAB, "The Library, Another Laboratory in the Modern School," studio talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Penthouse Party: Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Everett Marshall; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, coloratura soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; Bobby Dolan's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; vocal soloists; male chorus; orchestra.

Maine Tide Power Project Submitted for PWA Review

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A recommendation that the Government allocate $30,000,000 for construction of the proposed Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project was learned today to have been submitted to Public Works Administrator Ickes.

The report was submitted by the study commission, which is headed by Henry T. Hunt, general counsel of the Public Works Administration, and which included Dexter Cooper, the engineer designing the project. Public works officials said the details of the report would not be made public until after it had been reviewed by Mr. Ickes.

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Hauptmann Seen By Two Men Near Lindbergh Home

Ladder Finally Admitted as Evidence Against the Accused

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 22—Two more residents of the sourland country surrounding the home of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today identified Bruno Richard Hauptman as a man lurking in that vicinity before the kidnaping and murder of the aviator's infant son.

Millard Whited, a logger with a farm next to the Lindbergh estate, testified in Hauptmann's trial that he saw him on two occasions within a fortnight of the crime, and Charles Rossiter of Maplewood, N. J., testified he saw him on a road near the Princeton airport, about 14 miles from Hopewell, four days before the baby was stolen from its crib.

Before Mr. Whited's identification, the state succeeded finally in its fight to get the kidnap ladder into evidence, and the defense brought out the fact that a plaster cast had been made of a footprint which it claimed would show Hauptmann was not the man who collected the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom in St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, on April 2, 1932.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of the defense staff, said he hoped to get the plaster cast into court for comparison with Hauptmann's foot, and hoped as well to play a phonograph record which a witness said Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon made of his conversation with the man to whom he paid the ransom. A Department of Justice Agent, Thomas H. Sisk, said both were in Washington.

Mr. Whited testified he knew every person of the vicinity around his farm, which was separated from the Lindbergh estate by a 10-foot strip.

"Did you see any strangers?" the Attorney General asked him.

"Yes."

"Did you see Bruno Richard Hauptmann?"

"I did."

Relating the first time he saw the man he said was Hauptmann, Mr. Whited said:

"I was coming home for dinner with my car and he came out nearly on my ground or, I would say, within two or three feet, one way or the other—I could show you the very spot if I were there—and he stepped out to the side of the road when I came face to him, with the car, and I saw him when I was coming to him, and when I passed, through my window, I looked at it and wondered why and where he came from."

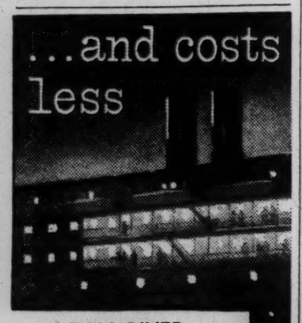
The second time:

"He was on the cross road that leads to Zion and I was coming up the road with the truck and trailer, and I saw him on the cross roads standing."

Mr. Whited said he saw his face both times, being the first time only eight feet from him, and the second time only six feet. He asserted he was positive in his identification, that there could be no mistake.

Smiths Lead in College

Twenty-five separate families of Smiths are represented in the student body at North Carolina State College and the Browns and Johnsons are tied for second place with 17 each.



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Wide World

Lieut. Col. F. M. Andrews

Named Commander of the Newly Organized General Headquarters Air Force

This position it is expected will co-ordinate all air command under one head both as regards policy, execution an' administration.

Georgieff Cabinet Quits in Bulgaria After 8 Months

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Government of Premier Kimon Georgieff resigned today after eight months in office.

Headed by the Premier, all the ministers of the Cabinet handed in their resignations to King Boris.

King Boris immediately commissioned Gen. Petko Zlateff, who had held the portfolio of war, to form a new Cabinet.

It was not clear whether the resignations are to be the forerunner of a complete reorganization or whether the action was of a more minor nature.

It was expected that General Zlateff would add four more generals to the Cabinet and choose the remainder of his colleagues from the Georgieff Cabinet.

The mass resignation was widely attributed to a recent unfavorable report on Bulgaria made by the finance committee of the League of Nations.

The Georgieff military dictatorship was established in Bulgaria May 19, 1934, by a coup d'état, following a governmental crisis.

With the coming into power of Kimon Georgieff as Premier, King Boris signed a decree dissolving the Parliament.

The new Cabinet was announced as being established "with the cooperation of the army." This fact was exemplified by the naming of the prominent military leader, Gen. Petko Zlateff as Minister of War.

The Government immediately issued a manifesto announcing that an "authoritarian government" had been set up. Even the appointment of mayors was announced as being made from the capital.

One of the Government's announced intentions was to drive out of Bulgaria all members of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, of which Ivan Mihailoff is chief. Mihailoff fled over the border into Turkey and leaders of the organization were jailde.

The Georgieff regime quite definitely favored friendly relations with Bulgaria's neighbor, Yugoslavia, and has constantly professed a desire to live at peace with all its neighbors.

Jewish Conference Sees Need of More Room in Palestine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The international movement for the rehabilitation of Jerusalem as a sanctuary for homeless Jews gained new impetus in the United States today under the aegis of a national council of nine appointed by the National Conference for Palestine.

The conference ended here late yesterday after also adopting resolutions asking Great Britain, which holds a mandate over Palestine, to make room there for more of the "tens of thousands" of Jews now suffering persecution in other parts of the world.

Support of American Jewry was asked for the United Jewish Appeal, which is endeavoring to collect $5,000,000 for relief of sufferers in Germany and to settle others in Palestine. The National Council will be responsible to a committee of 25 representatives of leading Jewish organizations in the United States.

Leo Hermann of Jerusalem reported at the final session of the congress that American Jews had contributed $13,000,000 of the more than $25,000,000 already spent by the Palestine Foundation in rehabilitating the ancient land.

Adjusting Board Is Bringing Peace To Rail Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Wholesome labor relations in the railroad industry apparently are nearer accomplishment than ever before, now that the National Railroad Adjustment Board here is "in production." The board bids fair to become the "supreme court" in adjudicating disputes that have so disturbed business depending on this form of transportation.

For years railroad employees have been seeking the establishment of a scientific system for the adjustment of disputes arising out of the application of the hundreds of rules governing working conditions in the railroad industry.

The great value placed upon the decisions of this new board lies in the belief that there will be established precedents that will reduce disputes to a minimum and that controversies will be amicably settled on the properties when the "yardstick" of the board is applied.

Decisions in 60 Disputes

The board so far has given decisions in about 60 disputes. Most of these were undisposed of by the former Train Service Boards of the three railroad operating regions. A majority of these cases have been decided in favor of the employees but this is no criterion of what the whole record of the board will be when all the divisions are "in production" and sufficient cases have been decided to give a fair picture of the situation nationally.

These disputes all start on the railroad properties and in every case the plaintiff is the employee (or employees) represented by one of the craft labor organizations, of which there are 21 rated as "standard." There are other labor organizations but they have not as yet endeavored to present a case to this board.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has led the way in establishing arbitration machinery that is intended to avoid resort to this national board. The Pennsylvania has set up its own boards for each group of workers.

Definite Procedure

In bringing the cases to the national board, there is a definite procedure that is quite well established and generally accepted. Each dispute must first be submitted locally, between the officials and employees directly involved. If no settlement is reached, the dispute is carried up to the highest operating officer who usually has a subordinate official looking after such matters. If no settlement is thus made on the individual railroad a joint statement of fact is submitted to the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and if no decision is made here (in case of a tie) the National Mediation Board furnishes a neutral abitrator, who will break the tie it is expected by voting with one side or the other.

The efforts in recent years to apply stringent measures of economy have developed an unusual number of controversies. On the Chicago & North Western Railroad, for instance, a strike vote was taken in February, 1934, because the labor organizations claimed that 512 disputes had accumulated and remained unsettled.

Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western, not satisfied with the progress being made in settling the threatened strike, took personal charge and clearcd up the situation by working long hours as judge of each dispute, hearing the arguments pro and con of his subordinate officers and the representatives of the employees. It is believed that such a condition will not again develop on any railroad.

Legislative Remedies

For many decades the railroad labor situation has been so unsatisfactory that even Congress has endeavored to apply legislative remedies, notably the Newlands Act, Hours of Service Law, Adamson Law, Transportation Act, 1920, Railway Labor Act of 1926, and the amendments signed by the President on June 21, 1934, creating among other things, the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

There are 36 members composing the National Railroad Adjustment Board; 18 representing the railroads and 18 representing the employees. The board is divided into four divisions corresponding to the groups of employees: First, train and engine service; second, shop crafts; third, communications and maintenance; fourth, w ter transportation.

The work of the board has been slow in getting under way because Congress failed to make provision for financing it. A kindly landlord awaits his rent; furniture was bought "on tick," payable when money for such purposes is available, and the National Mediation Board at Washington provided a limited amount of money to enable the board to get along until the new Congress can supply the needed funds.

The appropriation bill submitted to Congress recently carries an item of $150,000 for the work of this board and the discussion in the House of Representatives revealed the board had obligated itself for $56,000 in order to get started.

He Taught Miss Earhart to Fly

J. G. Montijo Started Famous Flier on Her Way

Miss Earhart Handled Plane On First Solo Like a Veteran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Amelia Earhart Putnam, America's number one woman of the air, was extremely thorough in her work from her first lesson, it is recalled by J. G. Montijo, the man who taught her to fly.

"Mrs. Putnam was one of three girls who brought their planes to me in 1922 at the Kinner Airport, near Los Angeles, and asked for instructions," stated Montijo, who is now one of the air-mail pilots for Varney Speed Lines between Pueblo and El Paso, Texas. "The other two girls were an Osage Indian girl and Miss Alosia McClintock, close friend of Miss Earhart. Each girl had purchased an airplane and wanted to receive instruction.

"Miss Earhart's ship was a small two-place biplane with a three-cylinder, 60-horsepower air-cooled motor.

"She was an excellent student and was very thorough in what she undertook. After each flight she wanted to know about the mechanical action of each movement. She showed a keen interest in motors.

"She took seven lessons preliminary to her first solo flight. The instruction probably extended over seven hours. Her first solo was with a perfect take-off and after 10 minutes she made a landing worthy of a veteran.

"Miss Earhart was exceptionally calm and level-headed and at no time during her period of instruction did she manifest the least bit of nervousness.

"It was interesting to note that Miss Earhart owned an airplane but not an automobile in those days. Of course her entire savings were tied up in that modestly priced craft. She had to walk about three miles from the end of the street car line to the airport. Some times the boys would give her a 'lift' but she most always walked. She dressed in khaki breeches and always carried a book which she read in spare moments.

"After mastering straight flying, Miss Earhart received instruction from me in advanced aeronautics and acrobatics. Later she took considerable work in navigation and instrument flying from others.

"I knew she could make that Pacific hop if anybody could, but man, what a tough assignment. If her motor had failed she would have been a mighty small dot in the Pacific Ocean."

Mr. Montijo's personal experience in flying dates back to pre-war days when he was an army pilot at San Diego. During the World War he was test pilot at March Field. Since then he has had his own training schools, has been airmail, commercial and private pilot and at one time was pilot for William Randolph Hearst. He also took a turn at stunt flying for the Goldwyn studios.

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ATLANTIC CITY

St. Lawrence Treaty Opposition Is Voiced

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Opposition to the ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty was declared at a conference of representatives of the Atlantic coastal states and the Mississippi Valley at a luncheon given by Mayor J. Ampton Moore today.

The conference resulted from action taken at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention in Richmond last October, continuing an anti-St. Lawrence Waterway Committee, formed in Philadelphia, at a convention held in December, 1933.

The delegation after a three-hour session resolved to continue opposition to the ratification of the treaty as "detrimental to American interests."

Airship Hangars: Perish the Thought; They're Just Docks, the Lexicon Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Naval lexicographers are still having their troubles convincing people that their big airships are naval vessels in good and regular standing, and thus subject to navy nomenclature.

Ever since the Macon left Akron for California, landlubbers have insisted on calling the port side of the ship, the left, and the starboard, the right, according to the Macon's captain, Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley. As a result, the navy has finally issued a lexicon which it hopes will put an end to the "land terms" once and for all.

In this lexicon, one learns that the Macon is an airship, not a dirigible, a scouting cruiser, not a dreadnought of the air, as many newspaper stories have termed it, and it is driven by engnes, not motors.

Her speed is figured in knots, not knots an hour or miles an hour, but just plain knots. Her nose is the bow, and her tail the stern, and the front end is forward and the rear is aft. The rings which went into the structure are not rings but frames. Her kitchen is the galley.

As for the great building in Akron, Ohio, in which both airships the Akron and the Macon were housed during construction, the navy is very much horrified if anyone terms it a "hanger." It's a dock, just as any other naval base is a dock, the lexicon insists.

Newspaper writers of the future, who cover the events of the new transoceanic airships which Zeppelin builders here are hoping to construct, will have to carry a lexicon along to their assignments if they wish to please the navy with their stories.

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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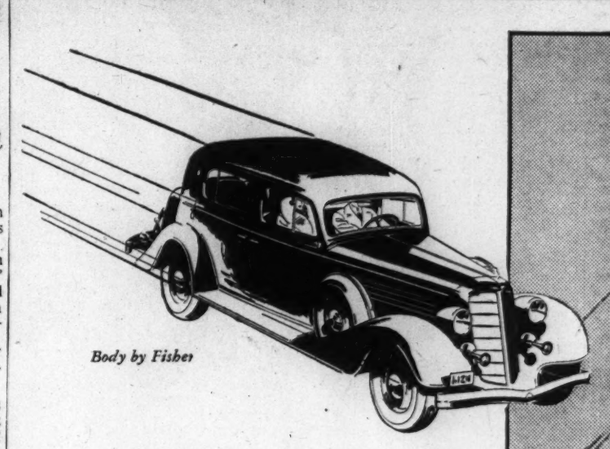

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British Cross-Country Prospects—Chess—N. H. L. Scorers—Tilden Praises Vines

Cross-Country Now at Peak In Great Britain

South of England Runners Expected to Figure Conspicuously

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The cross-country runners of Britain are now nearing the peak of the 1934-35 season, which has shown a marked increase in the popularity of this traditionally British sport. February and March are the months in which the major cross-country championships are contested and this year the outcome of these events is much harder than usual to forecast.

For the first time for several seasons, South of England runners are expected to figure conspicuously in the national championship, arranged to take place at Beaconsfield, March 9. The Southern favorite for the individual title at stake in this race is Arthur W. C. Penny, a strongly-built member of the Belgrave Harriers. The championship has come south only twice since the war.

Army Runner Wins

The two post-war occasions on which the race was not won by a northerner or midlander were in 1924 and 1925. Then Corp. W. M. Cotterell, an Army runner, was the victor. Penny finished fourth in last year's national race at Dudley, Worcestershire and since then his speed has increased considerably, as shown when he won the six-mile track championship at the British Empire Games in August. H. E. Footer, a diminutive athlete who captains the Belgrave Harriers, is another southerner fancied to finish well up in the first six.

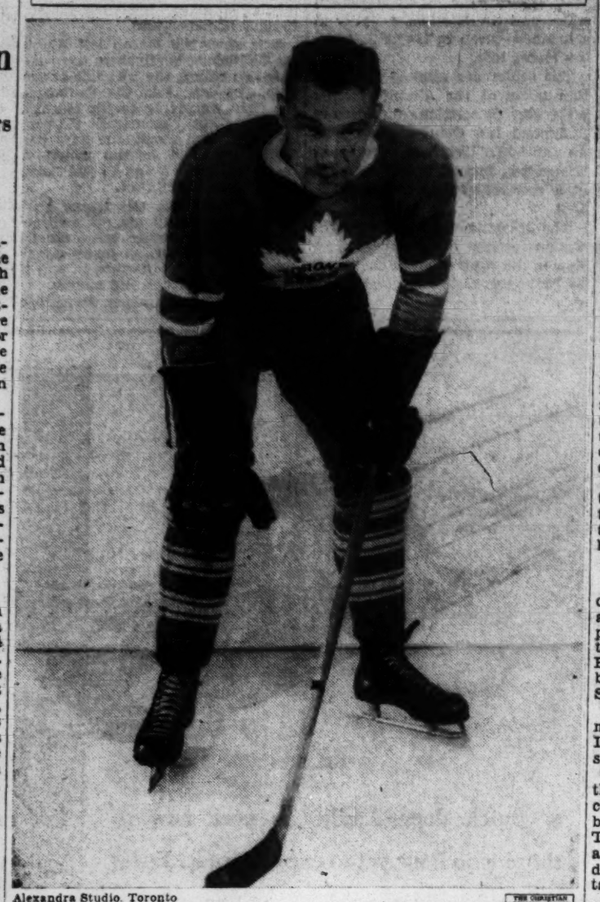
At the time of writing there appeared to be no team strong enough to challenge seriously the established supremacy of Birchfield Harriers in the team championship. The "Stagbearers," as the members of this Birmingham club are popularly termed, have taken first place every year but one since the war. Their solitary defeat occurred in 1927, when Hallamshire Harriers were their conquerors. Chief interest therefore focusses on the fight for second position. Belgrave and South London Harriers are expected to prove the best from the South; Tipton Harriers the strongest from the Midlands; and Salford and Hallamshire Harriers the fastest from the North.

Lesser Events First

Prior to the national race there are lesser events which lead up to it. These are the county and divisional races. There are four divisions of the English Cross-Country Union, a governing body known until last autumn as the National Cross-Country Union. The sections are the Northern Counties, Southern Counties, Midland Counties and Eastern Counties. Each area decides championships, team and individual, of its own a fortnight before the national race. The best runners then go forward to the big race.

Immediately after the national championship, England's team for the annual international race will be chosen. This year the international will take place in France, March 24. It will be the twenty-eighth race in a series instituted in 1903. England, the present champion, has won 21 times and France six. Several countries are expected to participate this year, as the race is on the continent. In 1929, when it was last held in Paris, nine nations were represented. The countries affiliated to the International Cross-Country Union are England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France and Belgium, and it is in these countries that the race is alternately held. Last year it was decided in Scotland and in 1936 it will be in England. The individual victor in the 1934 international race is J. T. Holden of England, who, it is understood, has now retired from the top class of competitive running.

Leading Scorer



Alexandra Studio, Toronto

Charles Conacher, Toronto Maple Leafs

Yale's Batterymen Report to Joe Wood

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—More than 20 battery candidates for the Yale University baseball team reported to Coach Joe Wood yesterday at the Coxe Field Memorial Armory for an indoor workout. The squad is to practice three times a week until further notice.

Coach Wood said the purpose for this unusually early call was to give some of the pitchers a chance to perfect their control.

Outstanding battery prospects included Davis O. Harrington '35 of Greenwich, veteran pitcher; T. A. D. Jones Jr. '36, son of the former Yale football coach, who is a pitcher; Charles Dillingham '35 of Houston, Texas, pitcher; Nelson M. Loud '36, of Royal Oak, Mich., pitcher.

The catchers are George P. O'Neil '36 of Sewickley, Penna., and Rowland S. Bosworth Jr. '36 of White Plains, N. Y.

Bernard C. Rankin '36 of Lowell, Mass., brilliant football star, is Coach Joe Woods outstanding pitching mainstay, but has been asked by the Yale mentor not to report until later along with Philip C. Klein '35 of Wyomissing, Penna., first-string catcher.

"We'll need pitchers, catchers, infielders and outfielders, in fact a whole new team," said Coach Wood, explaining the early call.

Conacher and Jackson Sweep Out Front Again

MONTREAL, Jan. 22 (AP)—Apparently there is no such thing as catching Charlie (Chuck) Conacher and Harvey (Busher) Jackson, the Toronto Maple Leafs' scoring aces, in the battle for National Hockey League scoring honors.

Just when it appeared that one or two others might make it interesting for the pair, they stepped up the tempo and pulled away again. Statistics released by President Frank Calder show Conacher, leading scorer last year, heading the pack with 36 points, six more than Jackson, who held first place until two weeks ago.

Conacher not only pulled away from his teammate and the remainder of the field but went into a tie with the Busher in total goals, each having caged 19. He held to his lead in assists with 17.

As for total points, Ralph (Cooney) Weiland, of the Detroit Red Wings, was in third place with 25 points, good enough to lead his teammate, Larry Aurie, by one point, and set the pace in the United States division. "Sweeney" Schriner, sensational New York Americans rookie, continued to astonish the old timers and was tied for fifth place with Syd Howe, of St. Louis, each having 23 points. The leading scorers:

Player and Team	G	A	P
C. Conacher, Toronto	19	17	36
H. Jackson, Toronto	19	11	30
Weiland, Detroit	10	15	25
Aurie, Detroit	8	16	24
Howe, St. Louis	13	10	23
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	9	14	23
Lewis, Detroit	8	14	22
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	6	16	22
Chapman, Americans	6	16	22
Robinson, Montreal	12	9	21
Voss, St. Louis	7	14	21
Barry, Boston	10	10	20
Gottselig, Chicago	12	7	19
Clapper, Boston	11	8	19
W. Cook, Rangers	9	10	19
Morenz, Chicago	5	14	19
Cotton, Toronto	8	10	19

Sporting Around the Hub

OPPORTUNITY for the Boston Bruins to redeem themselves before the home fandom is offered at the Boston Garden tonight. Montreal Maroons are the opponents and the competition is worthy. Maroons are selected by many hockey fans as the team the Toronto Maple Leafs will have to beat for the world title honors. Last Saturday the locals were soundly trounced at home by the Canadiens. Defeat was not nearly so unsatisfactory as the poor showing made by the Bruins. Nothing they did seemed right, and their play was slow and ragged. Victory tonight over Montreal Maroons would put that Saturday performance in the background.

* * *

Maroons and Bruins have clashed twice before this season. The first meeting took place on Boston ice and ended 5 to 3 in favor of the visitors. The second engagement was played two days later at Montreal and again the Maroons won, but this time by a slight margin of 1 to 0. To regain first place the Bruins must win, while Chicago, playing New York Americans at New York, must lose or tie.

* * *

Both Boston and Montreal are physically fit and a real hockey game of old-time proportions should result. Particularly in goaltending should the game be a thriller, for Tiny Thompson is recognized as a genius in the nets and Alex Connell, former Ottawa goalie, is a veteran of known ability.

* * *

William H. Howard, who was varsity tennis captain at Tufts in 1932, is the new tennis coach, according to an announcement made by Prof. Clarence P. Houston, director of athletics at the Medford college. Howard succeeds Stephen P. Crowell of Melrose, whose business called him to Cleveland, Ohio. Crowell was Tufts' tennis coach for eight years. Howard has been tennis professional at the Bass Rocks Country Club, Gloucester.

* * *

The Boston Trojans scored their first victory of the season over the New York Jewels in an American Professional Basketball League game at the Boston Arena last night. The Jewels won the first-half championship of the league just before coming to Boston, but the locals were determined to make a good showing and scored a 28-to-25 victory before a large crowd. The American Employers' Insurance Company Owls strengthened their hold on first place in the Boston Business League by winning the preliminary game at the Arena from the Gulf Refining Company, 23 to 19.

* * *

Northeastern hockey team has finally struck a winning stride. Yesterday, at the Boston Arena, the Huskies beat the Massachusetts State College sextet, 7 to 2. Massachusetts State met with its first reverse last Saturday when the United States Military Academy won a close game, 4 to 3.

* * *

Sidney Pierce of Cambridge scored an upset yesterday in the New England amateur three-cushion tourney, now in its final stages at the Twentieth Century Billiard Company rooms. Pierce defeated Edward Everett of Brookline, the leader, 40 to 36 in 73 innings. In another game yesterday, Howard Crombie of Cambridge defeated Carl Lo Cassio of Arlington, 40 to 39 in 63 innings.

* * *

A Boston golfer, Arthur Brown, qualified for match play in the annual Lake Worth golf championship over the Palm Beach Golf Club course yesterday. Brown turned in a card of 40-37—77.

English Coaches Not Considered Very Fortunate

American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford Tells of 'Forgotten' Mentors

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—It may be possible to sympathize with the plight of an American football coach who has his salary sliced to $7500 a year, or even one who has a run-in with a senator, but it's difficult for the average British athletic mentor to share that feeling.

He would feel extremely fortunate, in the first place, if he were drawing down even $750 a year, and if some fellow corresponding to a senator in importance ever condescended to "bawl him out" he probably would cherish it among his fondest memories.

You may gather (and correctly so) that the gentlemen who bear the title of "coach" at England's institutions of learning do not rank very high, either socially or financially.

Do Not Address Clubs

They do not go around addressing civic clubs—extolling the virtues of a sound body and getting their metaphors mixed—nor do they presume to tell the headmaster that Joe Blinks should receive a passing grade because his trusty toe is needed in Saturday's game.

There is not a single "grand old man of the campus" in the British Isles. There isn't even a "sage of sagawash."

The average Briton will tell you that there isn't any such thing as a coach either at Oxford or Cambridge, but he isn't being strictly accurate. There is a man the athletes address as "Coach," even if they wouldn't dream of sitting at the same dining table with him.

When the tracksters at England's two big universities take their workouts these crisp winter days, a man is on hand to help them find their spiked shoes and vaulting poles and to instruct them in the art of getting a fast start. He makes himself generally useful, even to giving the star sprinter a brisk rubdown.

Not a Graduate

He isn't a graduate of the school. Oxford and Cambridge men simply do not take up coaching as a vocation. Possibly he learned to run fast and jump high at an "elementary" school (corresponding, roughly, to an American public school), and just drifted into a job on the Oxford or Cambridge campus.

Even though he becomes a coach, he is not given the title officially, nor does he draw a coach's salary. He is strictly accountable to the team captain. He may direct training and offer advice up to the point where he differs with the captain.

An American Rhodes scholar at Oxford, formerly a star athlete at an American university, still feels a trifle guilty about what happened to the coach after Oxford and Cambridge held their most recent track meet. There was a big dinner for the rival teams, with pheasant and speeches of mutual admiration. But let our Rhodes boy tell it:

"They gave me the banquet tickets to distribute among our fellows, and I went around the dressing room handing them out. Gosh, I felt like 10 cents when I had to pass up the coach—and me with a whole handful of tickets. I'd almost rather have given him my ticket if they would have let me."

Shoemaker, Lindley Hurdle First Barrier

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Howard Shoemaker, defending his amateur championship, and Howard Lindley of Minneapolis, sectional winner, last night hurdled the first barrier in the opening of the current United States amateur pocket billiards tournament.

Shoemaker won, 125 to 33, over Al Broder of Philadelphia. Lindley defeated Walter Flynn, New Haven, 125 to 38.

The second match of the tournament ran an hour and 25 minutes, through 24 innings. Lindley, who made a long run of 84 in the sectional play, last night ran 27 as high man.

In the opener, which was played in an hour and 10 minutes, the New Yorker almost touched his American record high run in championship play, with a run of 50. The record, which Shoemaker established, is 52.

Shoemaker closed the match in 12 innings as a crowded gallery looked on. He has held the amateur championship 19 times.

No N. H. L. Franchise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—A report that Buffalo might seek a franchise in the National Hockey League met with a quick denial yesterday from Frank Baird Jr., operator of the Buffalo team in the International hockey circuit. Credence was given the report that Baird might move his International League team to Niagara Falls and apply for a National League franchise when he shifted tonight's Buffalo-Cleveland game to the Falls. "I have no intention of attempting to have Buffalo gain a National League franchise," Baird said. "I do not believe the city can support a team of that caliber yet. Our game tonight has been transferred to Niagara Falls merely to arouse interest there in the Bisons and get fans to come to the games."

Trinidad Scores 230 For Nine

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 22 (Canadian Press)—Settling down to fine batting despite a slippery pitch, the Trinidad cricketers made a remarkable stand against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club after luncheon yesterday. At the close of play they were still batting a first innings score of 230 for nine. M. C. C.'s first innings closed Sunday at 226, just four less than Trinidad was able to compile yesterday with one wicket still in hand.

Canadian Open Golf June 13-15

TORONTO, Jan. 22 (Canadian Press)—A committee in charge of the Canadian open golf tournament to be held at the Lookout Point Golf and Country Club, Fonthill, yesterday announced the dates for the contest will be June 13, 14 and 15. The tournament will be held five days after the United States open, June 6, 7 and 8, at the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh.

Victoria Cricketers Win

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 22 (Canadian Press via Reuters)—Victoria defeated Queensland by 10 wickets in an interstate Sheffield Shield cricket match that ended yesterday. The scores were: Queensland 114 and 186 (Bensted 61, Fleetwood-Smith six for 90); Victoria 296 and 11 for none.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Trying to 'Save' Amateur Lawn Tennis

THE effort which the English Lawn Tennis Association is making to make life simpler for "Education" motion picture action films not only comes as a surprise to the tennis authorities of the United States and most other tennis-inclined nations; but it is a move which can hardly be expected to be carried to a successful conclusion. It is certainly pleasing to note that Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is not in favor of the idea, and we feel quite sure that, with him opposing it, the U. S. L. T. A. will turn it down when it comes up for serious consideration.

Trying to Keep Perry an Amateur

There is no question but what the move started by the Czechoslovakian association is being fostered by the English authorities with the sole purpose of trying to keep Frederick J. Perry and Henry W. Austin in the amateur ranks. In fact, it is reported that H. Roper-Barrett, captain of the British Davis Cup team, is quoted as admitting as much. He is also quoted as saying that "Everyone should realize that if they turned professional it would open the floodgates and leave the amateur game in a precarious position." He also suggests that something must be done to stop the professional "barnstormers." He is also credited with saying: "They are only playing tennis to put money in their own pockets and are not doing anything toward imparting skill to youngsters."

Are Helping Amateur Game

We cannot agree with Captain Roper-Barrett that having such players as William T. Tilden 2d, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Karel B. Kozeluh, Vincent Richards, Lester R. Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr., etc., playing exhibition matches in different parts of the world does not do anything toward imparting skill to youngsters. In fact, we believe that it does much in that direction and will continue so to do. It also should help the game of older players. As to their playing tennis to put money in their own pockets when playing as professionals, we can't help wondering if that is any worse than playing amateur tennis which puts money into the coffers of tennis clubs and associations.

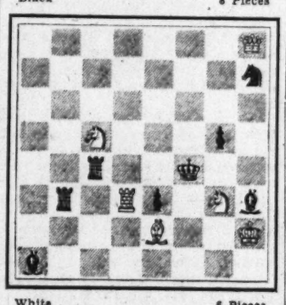
Stiffen Instead of Weaken Amateurism

While no doubt amateur tennis followers would very much regret and extend their sympathy to the English authorities over the possible turning of Perry and Austin to professionalism, we do not believe that such a move would hurt amateur lawn tennis any more than has the deflection of Tilden, Vines, Richards, Lott, Stoefen, etc. The United States still has good amateur tennis, and it is going to continue to have it, and there is no reason, in our opinion, why England and other tennis-playing countries should not have amateur tennis as well as professional. What we would favor doing is stiffening the present amateur rules and not weakening them. We would also recognize the open tennis tournament. If these courses were followed out, we believe the tennis world would be just as successful as is the golf world. The professional tennis player is just as worthy of his hire as is the amateur of his traveling and living expenses, and the sooner this is acknowledged and lived up to, the better it will be for amateur lawn tennis.

Chess
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1689
By Aarne Timonen

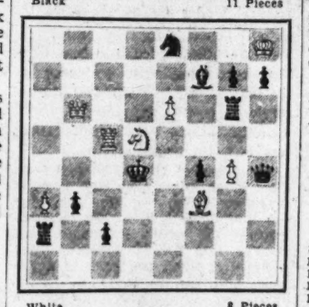
Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Prize, Suomalainen Shakkikerho, 1932)

Problem No. 1690
By Edv. Af Hallstrom

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Helsinki Chess Club, 1926)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1684: 1 Q-R6 is defeated by Kt-B4; 2 R-Q8ch, Kt-Q3ch. Correct is 1 B-Kt7, threatens 2 Q-K4ch. 1 . . . Kt-B4; 2 QxKt(B5). 1 . . . P-B4; 2 QxKt. 1 . . . KtxB; 2 Q-Q3ch. 1 . . . K-K4; 2 Q-K4ch.
No. 1687. Q-Kt6
No. 1688. 1. K-B6 KxB
2. KtxPch
1. ——— P-B6
2. KtxBPch 4
1. ——— PxKt
2. Kt-K6

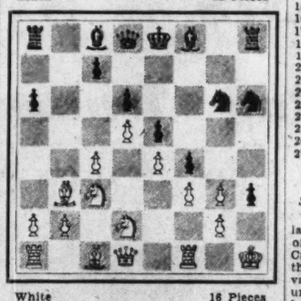
End-Game No. 235. White wins: 1 Q-B7ch, K-R (KxQ; 2 B-Q5 mate); 2 Kt-K5, BxBch; 3 RxB, Resigns.

End-Game

It is Black's move, in the position below, from a simultaneous game won by Znosko-Borowsky at Dundee in 1932. In seven more moves Black will play castlesQR mate!

End-Game No. 236

Black 14 Pieces



White 16 Pieces
Black to play and win

Flohr here defeats the second ranking English player in the Hastings tournament with characteristic aggressiveness. Incidentally, it was Michell who defeated Sir George A. Thomas in the last round, thus depriving the genial British champion of undisputed possession of first prize, while, in the same round, Euwe was only able to draw with Norman, who shared last place! Thus was Flohr, a full point behind Thomas and half a point behind Euwe, going into the last round, able to tie for first by defeating Milner-Barry.

Queen's Pawn Game

Michell White	Flohr Black	Michell White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Kt3(c)	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 P-B3	P-B5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	16 BxKt(d)	KtxB
4 P-K4	P-Q3	17 P-KKt4(e)	P-KR4
5 Kt-KB3	Castles	18 PxP	Q-Kt4
6 B-K2	QKt-Q2	19 B-B	QxRP
7 Castles	P-K4	20 Q-B2	B-B3
8 P-Q5	P-QR4	21 B-Kt3	K-Kt2
9 Q-B2(a)	Kt-R4	22 K-R	R-R
10 P-KKt3(b)	Kt-B4	23 R-KKt	R-KR3
11 Kt-K	B-R6	24 B-B	QR-R
12 Kt-Kt2	Kt-B3	Resigns(f)	
13 R-K	KKt-Q2		

(a) So far this is book. In this variation Black's attack is on the K side, via P-KB4. White's pawn formation, on the other hand, indicates a Q-side attack, with P-QKt3, QB5, etc. P-KB4 would hardly be advisable for White because after PxP, Black could develop his QKt effectively on K4, and with the diagonal open the KB would have greater scope, to say nothing of a possible attack on the white KP on the then open K file. But Black's P-QR4 slows up White's Q-side P advance, so that Black's P-KB4, which White cannot prevent anyhow, really gives him what might be called the strategical initiative. White's immediate problem then is to block Black's K-side attack so that he will then be able to continue with his own Q-side attack.

(b) The consequences of this are far less preferable than those of Black's Kt-B5. Stronger for White is 10 B-Kt5, and if P-KB3; 11 B-K3, P-B4 (otherwise White has time for Q-Q2); 12 B-Kt5, and Black cannot play Q-K on account of Kt-Kt5!

(c) Better is B-B. Black's P-KB5 has extra punch owing to White's weakening P-KKt3.

(d) White should play B-B2, protecting the KKtP. If then 16 . . . Q-Kt4, 17 P-KKt4 appears to block the attack, for if 17 . . . BxP; 18 B-R4, Q-R3; 19 PxB, P-B6; 20 P-Kt5, Q-R4; 21 B-Q, and White's defenses seem adequate. 16 PxP, PxP; 17 KtxP fails after Q-Kt4ch!

(e) If 17 PxP, PxP; 18 QR-Q, Q-Kt4; 19 B-B, Kt-K2, followed by Kt-K4, with undiminished attack.

(f) Black threatens B-Q2, with too much pressure on the R file.

Capablanca's return to tournament chess would indicate that he is somewhat out of form, for at Hastings he lost two games: to Lilienthal, below, in which he missed a combination with a somewhat inferior position, and to Thomas, in which he went astray in the mid-game of a slow Queen's Gambit Declined, and lost a piece for the exchange.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Lilienthal White	Capablanca Black	Lilienthal White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 CastlesKR	
2 P-QB4	P-K3		P-QR4(b)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 Q-B2	Q-B5
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	17 P-B4	R-QB
5 PxB	P-QKt3	18 P-B5	P-K4
6 P-B3	P-Q4	19 PxP	QxKP(c)
7 B-Kt5	P-KR3	20 PxKt	QxQ
8 B-R4	B-R3	21 PxP	R-KKt
9 P-K4	BxP(a)	22 Kt-Q4	Q-K5
10 BxB	PxB	23 QR-K	Kt-B4
11 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	24 RxQch	KtxR
12 QxBP	Q-B3	25 R-K	RxP
13 Q-Q3	QKt-Q2	26 RxKtch	Resigns
14 Kt-K2	R-Q		

(a) If 9 . . . PxKP; 10 PxP, P-KKt4; 11 B-Kt3, KtxP; 12 B-K5, White appears to have ample positional compensation for the P.

(b) Perhaps this anticipates Q-R6, after Kt-K4, for example, escaping from the pin.

(c) It is almost without precedent to find Capablanca overlooking a combination. Now White wins brilliantly, but after 19 . . . QKtxP; 20 BxKt, PxB; 21 Kt-B4, White would have much the better position.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Thomas Black	Capablanca White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 Q-Kt2	B-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 R(Q2)-Q	Q-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	30 Q-Q4	P-KR3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	31 Q-Q6	QxQ
5 P-K3	P-B3	32 RxQ	Kt-Kt3
6 P-QR3	B-K2	33 P-K6	PxP
7 Q-B2	Castles	34 RxP	K-B2
8 B-K2	P-K	35 R-R6	R-B2
9 R-Q	Kt-B	36 R-Kt	Kt-K2
10 B-Q3	PxP	37 P-KR4	Kt-B
11 BxBP	Kt-Q4	38 R-Kt5	B-Kt2
12 PxB	QxB	39 R-B5ch	K-Kt
13 Castles	P-QKt3	40 R-K6	Kt-K2
14 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	41 R-B4	B-Q4
15 P-K4	Kt-B3	42 R-Q6	R-B
16 Kt-Kt3	KR-Q	43 R-R6	R-B8ch
17 KR-K	QR-B	44 K-R2	Kt-B3
18 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	45 P-R5	B-B7
19 Q-R2	P-B4	46 R-B5	B-K3
20 P-Q5	P-QKt4	47 R-B4	R-B5
21 BxP	PxP	48 P-Kt4	B-B
22 P-K5	Kt-K5	49 RxKt	RxR
23 KtxKt	PxKt	50 RxP	K-B2
24 Kt-Q2	RxKt	51 R-R4	R-R3
25 RxR	Q-R4	52 R-B4ch	K-K2
26 P-QKt4	QxB	53 R-K4ch	K-B3
27 PxP	QxP	Resigns	

Anne Page Wins Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—In a match lasting less than half an hour, Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, also of Merion, and the defending champion, for the Pennsylvania women's squash racquets title Saturday. Mrs. Madeira, who won the title last year, has two legs on the Pennsylvania Challenge Trophy. Miss Page, who won the Philadelphia and district title last week, is out to retain her New Jersey title this week.

Amateur Champion Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., the amateur clay bird champion of North Carolina, won the introductory 16-yard 200-target shoot yesterday, opening event in the mid-winter Pinehurst tourney. Jones scored 194, to duplicate his victory in the same event last year and to lead the way for 27 marksmen from 15 states. Other scores included Z. G. Simmons Jr., Greenwich, Conn., 184; J. P. Hotaling, Gloversville, N. Y., 180; Frank Storms, Goshen, N. Y., 168.

Women's Cricket Match Drawn

MELBOURNE, Jan. 22 (Canadian Press)—England and Australia drew in a women's "test" cricket match ended here yesterday. The scores: England, 162 (McLagan, 50; Antonio, six for 49) and 183 for seven, declared (Snowball, 83, not out); Australia, 150 and 104 for eight (McLagan, four for 28). The time limit prevented completion of the second Australian innings.

Winnipeg Beats English Team

DAVOS, Switz., Jan. 21 (Canadian Press)—Playing the first game of a series described as for the world's hockey championship at Davos Saturday, the Canadian team, Winnipeg Monarchs, defeated England, 4 to 2.

Manager Sanders Crowned Champion Of Minor Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Jimmy Sanders, manager and outfielder of the Martinsville (Va.) club of the Bi-State League, was crowned United States minor league baseball batting champion for 1934 yesterday, and named to receive the Louisville Slugger trophy.

Final minor league averages, received at headquarters of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, show Sanders turned in a high mark of .423 to outdistance the field, a margin of 36 points stands between him and the runner-up, youthful Jimmy Graves of Siloam Springs, in the Arkansas State League.

The trophy, an actual size sterling silver bat, engraved with the name of the winner and his average, will be presented to Sanders during the coming season.

Sanders' mark, which topped the minors, also makes him swat monarch of all organized baseball, for he was far ahead of the major league pace makers, Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees with .363 and Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates with .362.

Phil Weintraub, now with the New York Giants, batted .401 with Nashville of the Southern Association, but rules of the trophy award call for a player to compete in 75 per cent of his team's games, which Weintraub failed to do.

Likewise, Earl Webb of Milwaukee, did not place although he nosed out Vernon Washington of Indianapolis by a single point in the American Association figures. Following are the leaders in some of the minor leagues in 1934:

Player	Club and League	Bat. Avg.
Sanders, Martinsville, Bi-State		.423
Demaree, Los Angeles, Pacific Coast		.383
Rizzo, Elmira, New York-Penn		.379
Huffman, Monessen, Pennsylvania St.		.373
Boone, Toronto, International		.372
Washington, Indianapolis, Am. Asso.		.367
Mackie, Johnstown, Middle Atlantic		.365
J. Jones, Watertown, Northeastern		.365

Tilden Says Vines 'Greatest Player In The World Today'

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, 42 years "young" and still knowing a trick or two about tennis, today described H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. as the "greatest player in the world today, and probably the greatest player the game has ever seen."

Here with Vines, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen for the ninth stand in an exhibition tour which will take in every corner of the nation, the man who many consider the greatest competitor the game ever has produced had this to say about the young California star:

"There isn't a player in the game today that can touch Vines and without a doubt he's the greatest player in the world today. It's impossible to really compare a player of today with one of yesterday, because the game progresses and the greatest player of today really should be the greatest the game ever has seen.

"I dislike trying to compare Vines with Cochet or stating that Lenglen was better than Wills—and I think she was—but I do think that in all probability there never was a player better than Elly."

After Vines, Tilden listed the following players as the best he has ever met: Henri Cochet, William (Bill) Johnston, Hans Nusslein, Karel B. Kozeluh, Norman E. Brookes, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, R. Norris Williams 2d, Jean Borotra and J. René Lacoste. He made it plain that he was not listing them in the order of their ability.

Big Bill said he was vastly "more contented" as a pro than he had been as an amateur because "I no longer have any trouble with the lawn tennis officials and because I never have any poor matches—all the players in the professional field are good."

Professional tennis is increasing in popularity, he said, and generally adding interest to the game in addition to the bank accounts of the exhibitors.

Roster of 1935 Boston Red Sox

Pitchers	Throws	Bats	Age	Weight	Height	Club 1934	Averages Won	Lost
Ferrell, Wesley	R	R	25	195	6.02	Boston	14	5
Grove, Robert M.	L	L	34	174	6.02½	Boston	8	8
Hanlon, Roger	R	R	20	168	5.11	Reading	5	5
Hickie, William	R	R	20	165	5.11	Joplin	12	12
Hockette, George	L	L	23	168	6.01	Kansas City	16	15
Humphreys, Byron	R	R	21	172	6.00	Joplin	18	15
Johnson, Henry	R	R	27	170	6.00	Boston	6	8
Merena, John	L	L	26	175	5.11	Syracuse	7	10
Mulligan, Joseph	R	R	22	185	6.03	Boston	1	0
Ostermueller, Fred	L	L	27	174	5.11½	Boston	10	13
Pipgras, George	R	R	34	187	6.01½	Boston Voluntarily Retired		1934
Rhodes, Gordon	R	R	27	194	6.00	Boston	12	12
Walberg, George	L	L	35	180	6.01	Boston	6	7
Welch, John	R	R	29	175	6.03	Boston	13	15
Zummer, Hilary	R	R	21	178	6.01	Joplin	3	2
Catchers							Bat. Avg.	Fld. Avg.
Ferrell, Richard	R	R	29	170	5.11	Boston	.297	.990
Hinkle, Gordon	R	R	27	185	6.00	Boston	.173	.992
Legett, Louis A.	R	R	30	170	5.10	Boston	.289	.977
Savino, George	R	R-L	24	170	5.11	Reading	.323	.980
Infielders								
Bishop, Max	R	L	35	158	5.08½	Boston	.262	.990
Cissell, Wm.	R	R	30	165	5.09	Boston	.266	.959
Cronin, Joseph E.	R	R	27	180	5.11	Washington	.283	.951
Dalghren, Ellsworth	R	R	24	186	5.11	Missions	.301	.985
Kellett, Don	R	R	26	170	5.10	Boston		
Niemiec, Alfred	R	R	23	190	5.11	Kansas City	.321	.947
Werber, Wm.	R	R	26	160	5.11	Boston	.333	.941
Outfielders								
Almada, Mel	L	L	23	165	5.11	Kansas City	.328	.965
Cooke, Allen	R	L	27	192	6.01	Boston	.244	.976
Graham, Arthur	R	L	23	162	5.08½	Reading	.331	.990
Johnson, Roy	R	L	30	175	5.09	Boston	.322	.948
Miller, Edmund	R	R	29	180	6.00	Philadelphia	.243	1.000
Porter, Richard	R	L	31	180	5.10	Cleveland-Boston	.288	.947
Reynolds, Carl	R	R	30	194	6.00	Boston	.304	.977
Solters, Julius	R	R	26	190	6.00	Boston	.299	.933
Trent, Cecil	R	R	22	175	5.11	Joplin	.352	.983

College Basketball Results

Carnegie Tech 37, Temple 18.
Erskine 41, Newberry 32.
Michigan 19, Northwestern 11.
North Carolina 38, Crescent-H. A. C. 32.
Notre Dame 41, Detroit 28.
Ohio State 37, Chicago 21.
South Carolina 37, Florida 38.
Villanova 41, Albright 20.
Waynesburg 47, Fairmont T. 31.
Wisconsin 38, Minnesota 31.

Dunlap and Davidson Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22—George Terry Dunlap Jr., former United States champion, and Richard P. Davidson, his partner, scored the best-ball par of 68 to win yesterday's Tin Whistle golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club. Dunlap and Davidson won despite the fact that four strokes were added to the score of Dunlap and one stroke to that of Davidson. The former national champion shot a 66 on his own, going out in 33 and coming home in 34. Par is 36-35—71. Dunlap's best play was made on three successive holes, the sixth, seventh and eighth, where he scored 3, 2, 4, against the par figures of 5, 3, 5.

McSpaden Wins Another

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—Harold McSpaden, youthful Kansas City (Kan.) professional, won the $2500 Sacramento open golf tournament yesterday, posting a total of 284 for the 72 holes. McSpaden posted a 71, one under par in his final round to edge out Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, who turned in a spectacular 67 to finish with a four-round total of 285. The Kansas City pro had four rounds of 73-67-73-71 for the three-day tournament. Hagen put together rounds of 74, 74, 70 and 67. McSpaden brought down top money of $600. It was his second victory in the California winter tournament season. He previously had won the Pasadena open.

Tiffany and Vilas Shoot 81's

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—The veteran Gill P. Tiffany, of Plandome, R. I., and 18-year-old Jack Vilas Jr. of Evanston, Ill., shot a pair of 81's yesterday to lead first day's qualifiers in the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament. Vilas, teamed with his father, Jack Vilas Sr., was out in 40 and back in 41 for his 10-over-par tally. His father shot a 43-43—86. Tiffany played his round in the same nine holes score as young Vilas.

Cotton Mill Forwarding Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 248,000 bales this week, compared with 247,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 5,039,000 bales, compared with 7,045,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Lopez Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Al Lopez, peppery first string catcher, returned his signed contract to the Brooklyn Dodgers today with the prediction the club will finish in the first division this year. The Cuban wrote he bases his optimism on the youth of the club, together with the fact it was playing 100 per cent better ball at the close of last season than at the start.

A. A. U. Handball April 1-6

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Announcement has been made here that the Amateur Athletic Union senior four-wall handball championship will be held at the Y. M. C. A. court here April 1 to 6.

College Hockey Results

Brown 2, New Hampshire 0.
Northeastern 7, Mass. State 2.

New York Staff Intact

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The same board of strategy will help Bill Terry direct the fortunes of the New York Nationals this season. The Giants announced yesterday, the veterans Tom Clarke and Frank Snyder, who constituted Terry's coaching staff last year, has been re-signed.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROSOFF'S
147 W. 43 ST.

Politics Rife in Virgin Islands Trades of Jobless Surveyed Cost-Plus Ships Ran High

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The political-manipulation side of the Administration was uppermost today. The day's excitement was caused by the doings of the House leadership, where the session was adjourned, a rigid "gag" rule slightly relaxed, and the $4,880,000,000 work-relief appropriation eased along toward passage instead of being stampeded through.

But other political flurries came in an extraordinary release from the Interior Department, revealing a sharp contest between partisan and nonpartisan forces in the Virgin Islands. Behind the scenes, too, the stir over the Boston postmastership continued. Definite reports are that the patronage appointment for that job has been held up, temporarily at least, while Louis McH. Howe, chief secretary of the President and his leading political adviser, makes a study of the situation. The White House has been very conscious of the wave of public protest which has arisen at the threatened demotion of Boston's career man postmaster and there is an outside chance that popular opinion combined with protest from the anti-Curley group will halt the appointment permanently. The case assumes national importance because it involves the whole issue of Civil Service promotion.

* * *

Politics on the Bench: On a letterhead "Department of the Interior, Memorandum for the Press, For the Information of Correspondents," comes today the latest evidence of the unrelenting civil war within the Roosevelt Administration between the influences of nonpartisanship and the patronage-seekers.

The Department of the Interior, under Harold L. Ickes's defiant guidance, has generally stood out against the political pork barrel—the chief apparent contradiction being the attempt to force resignation of Robert Moses, New York park commissioner and member of the Interborough Bridge Authority. But that episode is shrouded in mystery.

Today's development has no mist about it. On official Department of Interior paper came a photostatic reprint of an article which will appear tomorrow in The Nation, entitled "Justice in the Virgin Islands," by Raymond G. Swing. It is a powerful attack upon the activities of District Judge T. Webber Wilson, in the Virgin Islands, which are also under the administration of Secretary Ickes and the Department of the Interior.

For over a year crisis has followed crisis in Virgin Islands affairs. Most of the moves have attempted to throw discredit on Gov. Paul M. Pearson, a nonpolitical holdover, and involved efforts to get his job and the many other jobs dependent upon it. Judge Wilson is alleged to be anxious to graduate into the governorship, and was close to Eli Baer, the government attorney who was dismissed from office by Secretary Ickes.

Upon evidence furnished by Baer, after his dismissal, according to The Nation article, Judge Wilson "established himself as that phenomenon in American justice, a prosecutor and judge in one," and sentenced an educated quadroon employee of the Government, Leonard Walter McIntosh, to severe punishment for a barter transaction involving $16 worth of lumber and cement, which his superior officer had authorized and approved.

The Government had refused to prosecute the case, moved for a nolle prosequi, so Judge Wilson had only the recourse of essaying the dual rôle of lawyer and judge. He is a former Mississippi Congressman, defeated for the Senate, and appointed on the recommendation of Senator Pat Harrison, powerful Democratic leader from Mississippi.

But this case is only one in a series. All indications point to continued tumult over the Virgin Islands until they cease to be a football of politics, and acquire a trained colonial service. Action of the Department of the Interior, in circularizing a periodical article, particularly from a crusading journal like The Nation, is unprecedented in Washington.

* * *

Who Are the Unemployed?: The FERA has been making a study in 79 cities to find out to just what industries the unemployed belong. The survey was designed to determine to some extent which of the unemployed have a chance of some day going back to jobs for which they are trained; which are pinning their hopes to vanishing industries and will therefore have to be retrained. The figures are also expected to be of value in assigning jobs under the new all-work-relief plan.

One-fourth of the building industry's workers are on relief, the survey reveals. On the other hand only 2 per cent of those normally employed by banking and brokerage companies have joined the relief lists. Manufacturing and mechanical industries are held responsible for almost half of the country's relief burden. Another group of workers shown to have been hard hit by unemployment were those engaged in personal and domestic service. Twenty-nine of every 100 cigar and tobacco workers are receiving relief; 18 out of every 100 lumber and furniture workers.

At the other end of the scale, in addition to banking and brokerage employees were insurance and real estate workers, of whom 4 per cent were on relief; professionals, except amusement and recreation workers, with 3 per cent, and those engaged in public service, likewise with 3 per cent. Recreation and amusement workers lost 11 per cent of their number to the relief rolls.

* * *

Munitions Contracts: Testimony from tax examiners who worked at length on records of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation that it is impossible for the Government and shipbuilders to agree on costs upon which profits are based was submitted to the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today.

The committee has for some time been studying wartime contracts to show the futility of attempting to limit war profits of munitions makers by the contract method.

Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, said study had shown that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation "at every time in every way" tried to get costs up as high as possible when the Government was reimbursing them for their work on a "cost-plus" basis.

Norman R. Parker, treasurer of the shipbuilding corporation, pointed out that the navy contract allowed all taxes, including income taxes, to be charged off as a cost.

"Then the more taxes assessed against you, the more money you got from the Government?" queried Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri.

"That's what the contract provided, but it was apparent to us that that provision couldn't stand," replied Mr. Parker. He admitted that his company attempted to take advantage of the provision, though it saw the Government's mistake. Dividends on preferred stock were also put on the Government's bill.

In reply to a question from Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, Mr. Parker said that the navy, as far as he knew, had worked out no better form of contract for use in another war.

Forty government supervisors working in the New York company's yards agreed it was impossible to supervise costs, a memorandum introduced into the record showed.

* * *

Uncle Sam—Landlord: Some day Uncle Sam may be the world's greatest landlord, just as he already is the world's biggest banker through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It is hard to follow the astronomical figures of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, but to make a try at it, $2,400,000,000 has been loaned so far to refinance home mortgages, and to date just 30 properties have been taken over through foreclosures or abandonments.

Some 70 per cent of borrowers are meeting principal and interest payments punctually, 10 per cent tardily, and 20 per cent are now delinquent. If those delinquents do not eventually pay up, then Uncle Sam is likely to become a landlord on a major scale, unless a benevolent Congress comes to the aid of the distressed debtors.

John H. Fahey, HOLC head, said yesterday Congress will probably be asked by President Roosevelt to put the federal credit behind an additional $1,000,000,000 of HOLC bonds. About 300,000 eligible applications are on file, with the average loan $3000, so that this amount could readily be absorbed.

In addition to the eligible applications there are another 400,000 which are pending and represent "shaky security." The HOLC may help these out—or it may not. Washington observers are wondering when the final balance comes to be written just how many homes the HOLC will own—how big a landlord Uncle Sam will be?

* * *

Gibraltar Into Park: The "Gibraltar of America" has been turned into a national monument and recreation area. Long obsolete, Fort Jefferson in the Tortugas keys of the southwestern coast of Florida, becomes a new national reservation. Included are the Dry Tortugas Islands, once the haven of pirates from the Spanish Main. The fine port, which was closed to navigation and with air navigation forbidden, is expressly opened by presidential proclamation.

Fort Jefferson remained in Union hands throughout the war between the states, and is a hexagonal, fully-bastioned, moated structure once used as a federal prison. Here Dr. Mudd, who was imprisoned for aid he gave John Wilkes Booth, was imprisoned, and here won his freedom by heroism.

The colossal structure, once prepared for three rows of guns, 80 to each of its eight sides, was generally conceded to be a military mistake.

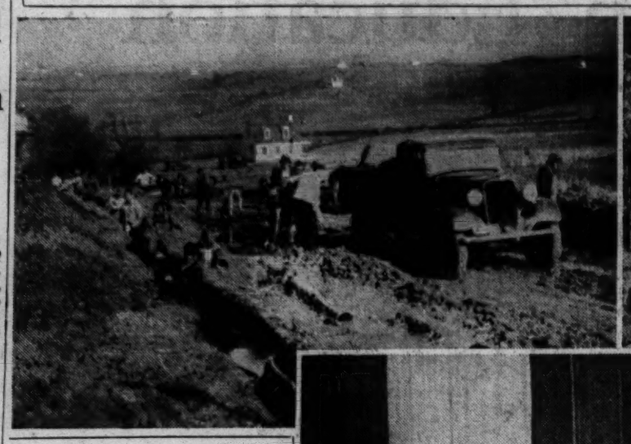
Summer Peace Institutes Arranged for Colleges

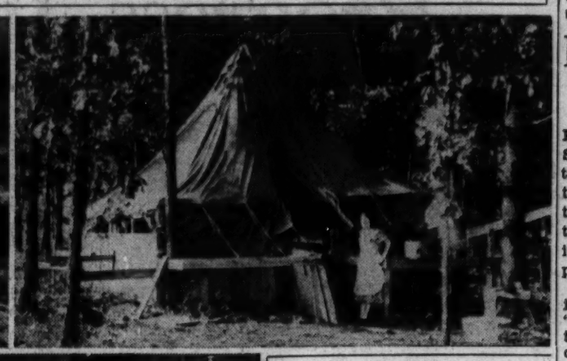
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Plans for the third Duke Institute of International Relations, to be held June 10-21, were discussed by a group of 50 persons attending the workers' council here. At the same time, it was announced that four new institutes will be held this coming summer, as follows: Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.; Reed College, Portland, Ore., and Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Emphasis on the promotion of peace and good will among the nations will mark the 1935 discussions. The institutes are sponsored by the American Friends' Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Steps to 'More Abundant Life'





Fulfillment

Upper Left: Pioneering the Way While Waiting for Houses. Upper Right: Engineers of Homes and People in Quarters. Bottom: Miner's Children Clean and Happy in New Home.

The Inspiration was a Child

* * *

Hunger, Quakers, Mrs. Roosevelt, Promoted Subsistence Homesteads

America's New Frontier
Eighth of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

Vividly in my mind remains the picture of an 18-months-old child sitting in the front yard of a mining shack in West Virginia. This infant was in a faded blue jumper; bare head, legs and arms, all like parchment, pale and anaemic, except for the soles of her tiny feet which were the color of the yard in which she sat.

And such a garden! A flat surface of beaten black, an ebony lawn, a background of carbon for this pale picture of destitute childhood. This bit of somber ground was part of the narrow floor to a mining gully where sunshine comes late and leaves early. In the shacks lining the coal-dust street were many more children calling this place their home.

And it was in this very collier's cradle, this gap in the earth, typical of other bituminous beds, where the idea of subsistence homesteads came to life.

Started by Quakers

During the first years of unemployment when the gaunt hunger wol prowled through the Scotts Run Valley snapping with special viciousness at the defenseless children there came the "Quakers," the Society of Friends with food and help for the young. Many were fed, and boys and girls of kindergarten age were assembled each day in "Shack No. 1," where they were not only fed, but given instruction, noon-time rest, and habits of cleanliness. Clothing came into the Run for young and old and shoes were fitted to many feet, for there was no employment in sight.

As funds became more and more scarce the idea came to those in charge of relief that self-help and partial subsistence must be developed even in this forbidding coal country. Accordingly garden clubs were organized here and there in the valley. Suitable land was found up and over behind the hills capable of raising quantities of vegetables. Men became part-time gardeners, and women joined canning clubs for preserving what their husbands produced.

Coal Companies Gave Land

Soon it became evident that much could be done by unemployed miner folk and stranded lumbermen to ease their condition. Coal companies in many instances contributed the use of land without rent, and volunteers from the agricultural college and from the county agreed to oversee farming operations.

Other experts on canning took charge of that department. The scheme proved fairly practicable, and the need for direct relief grew less, but the gardens were on the poor eroded land, and at times a heavy rain would wash the soil away.

One success led to another, and as the followers of George Fox caught the vision of extended and varied occupations for destitute and completely stranded people, the Tableland Craftsmen came into being. Men and women capable of weaving and of working in wood, soon found an outlet for their talents. The Mountaineer Craftsmen's Cooperative Association opened a furniture factory under expert leadership, while women wove fabrics in their homes. But their homes were often miserably unsanitary.

Mrs. Roosevelt Appears

There came about this time, into the mining valley unheralded and unannounced Mrs. Roosevelt. She looked upon the parchment-faced babies, the pinched cheeks of children, and heard the ominous cough of undernourished adults, and she saw life's low degradation of unemployment. There is no record of what she said or of what she thought. The press were not admitted to those journeyings up and down the valley by the wife of the President of the United States.

About the time subsistence homesteads were being considered from the miner's and lumbermen's standpoint there knocked on the White House door a man from Wilington, N. C., with testimonials from prominent southern citizens characterizing him as a successful and public spirited colonizer, and great friend of the tenant farmer. Hugh McRae laid out a plan for the rehabilitation of the tenant farmer and for a revival of southern agriculture, including a plan for cooperative activities. He, with those who were inspired to action by Scotts Run, undoubtedly helped to give the homestead plan a vigorous shove.

Experiments Not Wholly New

These beginnings must be understood for the light they shed on the stability of the present homestead projects. Here are federal experiments which are after all not new in their entirety and are the results of much experimentation. The Friends found that most men and women prefer to work, and that all children respond to life in the healthy open country and prefer it to a playground in a coal pit.

What is yet lacking in these federal projects is the hearty co-operation of industrialists all over the country who can catch the vision of decentralization of industry in the United States. So far nearly every appeal to large industrialists for small factories to be located near these federal projects has fallen upon deaf ears.

There are 20 or 30 new communities soon to contain from 500 to 1500 men, women and children.

Are Industrious

They are carefully chosen for their character and stability and love of work wherever they may be. They should be as fine employees in factories as they are workers on the land. If they cannot find part-time work for which they will be paid in cash, the homesteads a distance from large cities are doomed to an uphill struggle, if not entire failure.

The children, whose plight is largely responsible for the subsistence homesteads, should be able to look forward to a remunerative occupation which would give them a small but certain income to supplement the food that can be raised on two, three or five acres.

(The next article will deal with garden communities located in the suburbs of large cities.

Hot Beds Need to Be Cool

Hot beds in which early vegetables are grown for planting should be kept at temperatures ranging from 50 to 65 degrees, official tests show.

Wagner Declares States Will Bear Main Pension Load

(Continued from Page 1)

President's Committee on Economic Security, again took the stand before the House Ways and Means Committee, which he occupied all day yesterday and said that the 3 per cent tax on employers for unemployment insurance would undoubtedly be passed on to the consumer.

"We do not consider it a sales tax in any sense of the word," he said. "It should be regarded as part of the wage bill set aside to help tide over the employee if he should be out of work temporarily. We never have contemplated that this cost should be borne by the employer."

Previously, Mr. Witte had met the Townsend Plan for a $200 a month old-age pension with an impassioned denunciation which relegated it, in his opinion, to the realm of impossibility "so far as our present economic and governmental system is concerned."

"It is not practical under any conceivable governmental system, and certainly not ours," he said. Proposed annual payment of $24,000,000,000 to 11,000,000 persons over 60 compares with the $40,000,000,000 total income last year, for all the people in the United States.

"It's a promise," he added, "that obviously wouldn't be fulfilled unless the Government starts the printing presses going, and then money would be so cheap it wouldn't buy anything.

"They say it's a plan for revolving pensions. Instead it's a plan for revolving taxes, which will pile up and pile up until pensions are swallowed up."

As the hearings progressed Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate Republican leader, launched a demand that the social security program be split into four separate bills in order that Congress might decide each on its merits and avoid hasty action on any one merely to get others passed.

Administration lines were immediately drawn tighter to resist any such move since it would give the Townsend Plan a better chance than it now enjoys. It is feared that if the old-age pension question were put into a separate bill Congress would spend far more time on the subject than otherwise, that agitation for Dr. Townsend's substitute would therefore receive more publicity and as a result public pressure for its substitution would be greater. Administration strategy now contemplates subordination of old-age pensions to general security.

Discussing the controversial question of the proper old-age pension limit, Senator Wagner said:

"While these federal grants are to be made on an equal matching basis, and are not to exceed $15 a month a person, there is no reason to suppose that these will limit old-age pensions to $30 a month."

President Firm Against Revolt On Relief Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

man would have little chance if the money is presented to the President without strings.

They finally agreed, however, to put the matter up to the discretion of a party caucus. A vote favorable to the rule there will be binding on all House Democrats and no more trouble will be encountered. But resort to this expedient is an extreme measure which indicates the thinness of the ice the Administration is skating on and the extent of opposition to the lump sum appropriation.

The past few days have revealed an extent of potential opposition which was scarcely expected certainly during the opening weeks of the session. Mr. Roosevelt is encountering serious trouble with his first major legislative request. The result is bound not only to arouse animosities, but also to delay the whole program of other legislation.

Opens Up Bond Market

The bill for expansion of the Treasury's borrowing powers results from the near exhaustion of present facilities which rest on wartime legislation. The present limit is approximately $28,000,000,000, under which less than $3,000,000,000 in new bonds could be issued.

The new law would permit the Treasury to have outstanding at one time $25,000,000 in long-term bonds and $20,000,000,000 of short-term paper. At present the Treasury has outstanding $13,474,947,650 in bonds and $11,698,845,400 in short-term issues.

A prominent feature of the bill is authorization for the issue through the postal service of small denomination bonds on a discount basis. The purpose is to give individuals with small income an opportunity to invest in government securities. Treasury officials believe this will open up to the Government an enormous reserve of untapped credit.

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Lard — Pure Refined — Lb Pkg 16c
Bacon — Sliced Sugar Cured — Lb 31c
Eggs — Henfield Guaranteed — Doz 29c
Sugar — Price Boston Vicinity — 10 Lbs 47c Bulk
Cheese — Mild Whole Milk Variety — Lb 19c

CANNED FRUIT VALUES

FINAST PEACHES	Sliced or Halves	Lge No 2½ Tin	17c
FINAST PINEAPPLE	Sliced	2 No 2 Tins	29c
FINAST PINEAPPLE	Crushed	2 No 2 Tins	27c
DEL MONTE PINEAPPLE	Sliced	Lge Tin	21c
FINAST BARTLETT PEARS		Lge Tin	21c
DEL MONTE FRUITS for SALAD		Lge Tin	29c
		Sm Tin	19c

MORE CANNED VEGETABLE VALUES

Asparagus	Finast All Green Tip	No 2 Tin	25c
Asparagus	Tiny Tips	2 8 oz Tins	25c
Cut Beets		Lge Tin	10c
Marrow Squash	2	Lge Tins	25c
Diced Carrots		No 2 Tin	10c
Finast Whole Beets		No 2 Tin	21c
Vegetables For Salad		8 oz Tin	10c
Gerber's Strained Veg.		4 oz Tin	10c

SUNKIST ORANGES — Extra Large Cal. Navel — Doz 39c
Cabbage — Fancy New — 2 Lbs 9c
Beets — 2 Bunches 11c
Large Leaf Spinach — 3 Lbs 25c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

'I Come To School'

Adult Education In Virgin Islands

By Thurston Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Thomas, V. I.

"GOOD NIGHT, Mr. Chil'." I looked up. A tall, erect Negress with a wrinkled brown face stood in front of my desk. She was wearing a quaint, old-fashioned white dress with a broad circular yoke, full sleeves, and a wide flounced skirt. On top of her head was a most elaborate arrangement. Her crinkly gray hair straggled out from under a bright madras "tie." Above this was carefully set a high crowned, broad-brimmed straw hat.

"Good night," I replied cordially, "What can we do for you?"

"Mr. Chil', I come to school." She smiled artlessly, like a youngster who was embarking on a great adventure.

"That's fine." I, too, smiled, and mechanically reached for a registration blank. "What is your name?"

"Ubaldina Fancy."

"Age?"

"Fifty-fo' ". Anxiously, "Is I too ol'?"

"No, indeed." I shook my head. "What class do you want to enter?"

"I come to add, Mr. Chil'."

Scratching down "arithmetic" on the registration blank, I popped it into the filing basket and stood up. "If you come with me I'll take you to Mr. Solomon, who will help you with your sums."

Last winter the Federal Government adopted adult education as an effective means of administering relief. Over night adult education was raised from a matter of local or state concern to a national institution. Five million dollars was set aside for an Emergency Relief Adult Education program by Federal Administrator Hopkins and of this sum a generous portion was awarded to the Commissioner of Education in the Virgin Islands.

Came at a Critical Time

Adult education came to the islands at a critical time. One hundred years ago the harbor of St. Thomas was filled with vessels. Great warehouses on the main street did a thriving wholesale business with merchants from the near-by islands. Cruzan rum was the chief export. In 1848, however, slavery was abolished. This was the first of a series of social and economic changes which, climaxed by the World War, prohibition, and the depression, brought in their wake a need for fundamental adjustments that were far from easy.

Until recently, therefore, the chief activity in the harbor has centered about the coaling station; the warehouses have done only a small retail trade; the sugar estates have produced less and less rum; while more and more of the islanders have emigrated to the States or to other islands.

To remedy this situation, the United States Government has developed various occupational projects, organized co-operatives, sold land on easy payments for subsistence homesteads, and developed the Virgin Islands Company.

The Government is doing an excellent piece of work. Complete recovery, however, will be impossible until all the people are able to take advantage of the opportunities Governor Pearson and his staff have created. Government aid and education must proceed hand in hand.

Miss Fancy is typical of a large number of the native Virgin Islanders. From a physical standpoint, they are strong and healthy. Mentally, however, they are still immature and quite childlike. Until 1921 public education in the islands was limited to the first six grades while a really effective high school did not exist until 1930.

Great numbers of them have no conception of what home life is. This is partly due to the small cheerless shacks in which most of them live and partly due to a lack of acquaintance with northern standards of morality. Sixty-five per cent of the children are either illegitimate or else living with guardians. To these youngsters, real family life is a thing unknown.

An adult education program for a community such as the Virgin Islands has to be carefully planned. Its courses should be adapted to local needs and to the people it is designed to help. Many courses, however, which should have been included here were necessarily omitted. The Department of Education was limited as to funds. And it was often impossible to find in the islands men and women who were prepared to teach the courses which we should have liked to include.

Developing a Sense of Home

The first and most important objective of our program was the development of the home sense. To do this, courses in home activities such as cooking, sewing, and home management were offered. Many of these are held in the model cottage which is attached to the high school. Here the women have an opportunity to see what the teachers consider an ideal home.

Under the heading of home management many of the little niceties of social life are included. The other night there was a knock at my office door. One of the students of the cooking class entered. I could see by her manner that she was prepared to make a carefully worded speech. After a moment's hesitation she took a deep breath and began, "Mr. Chile, the cookin' class would like to have you come in and partake of our fruit punch." Such a carefully prepared and well delivered invitation had to be accepted, especially since it was an unusually warm November evening.

A second object of last year's program was to make up for the lack of elementary training which is so common among the Virgin Islanders. Thanks to the Danes there are few natives who cannot read and write; but arithmetic, American history, English, health and sanitation, and citizenship were subjects that were greatly needed and much appreciated.

Newspapers, magazines, and the movies have done much to enlarge the islanders' mental horizon. Many, however, are hungry for new interests. This is especially true of the teachers. A great number of these are graduates of either the High School in St. Thomas or the Vocational Institute in St. Croix. The only additional instruction they have had has been the occasional summer schools which the Department of Education has arranged. For these teachers and for others who were interested, classes in music, public speaking, painting and drawing, and botany were provided.

Practical Subjects and Crafts

This year the emphasis has shifted. Most of the courses offered this term are of a strictly practical nature. Sewing, cooking, and homemaking continue to attract large groups of women in both islands. In St. Croix, which is predominantly an agricultural community, a course in canning native fruits has proved to be very popular.

In order to provide tourists with interesting souvenirs of the islands, courses in several craft subjects have been included in this year's program. A graduate of last year's senior class in the high school is teaching the women of St. Thomas how to make reed baskets. A local contractor has developed a most successful woodworking class. At present he is teaching his pupils how to make plain tables out of split pine. Later he plans to train them to work up native mahogany into satiny surfaced coffee tables. An enterprising seamstress has developed a class making bags, belts, and berets out of knotted cord. One of the local printers has worked up a printing class.

For several years there has been a real need in St. Thomas for competent clerks and well-trained stenographers, especially for men and women who understand Spanish. To fill this need, classes in bookkeeping, shorthand, and Spanish have been arranged and the government attorney has volunteered to teach a course in commercial law. Courses in English and painting are continued for teachers and others who are interested.

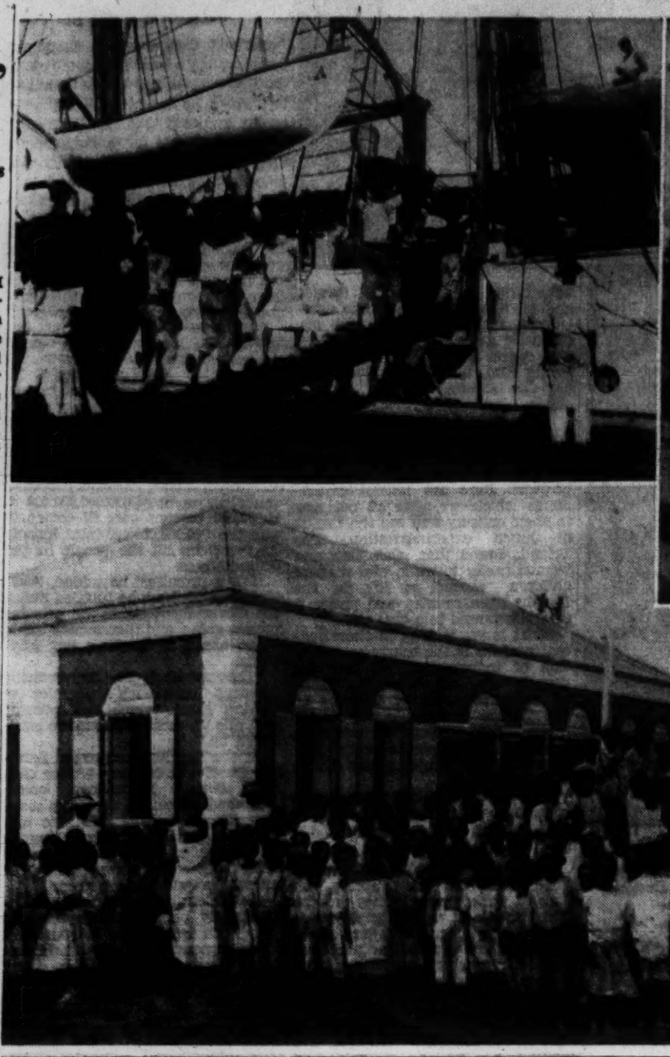
Adult education has proved to be very popular down here. Our registration this year numbered 1162. Since the adult population of the two islands is approximately 15,000 this means that one in 15 or 7 per cent of the grown-up inhabitants are participating in the work.

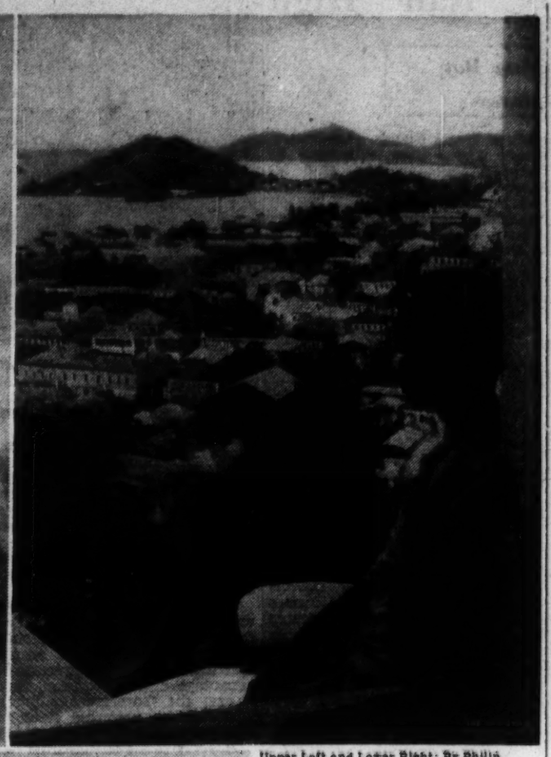
Distinct Social Value

The popularity of the work down here is due to a number of factors. One of these undoubtedly is the economic need. Equally important is the isolated condition of the islands. Bi-weekly movies, occasional dances, and a few amateur theatricals are the only forms of entertainment available. Adult education here has therefore a distinct social value. It has enabled people to get together in the evenings in friendly little groups. These groups have not only learned to discover new things to think about but they have also taken advantage of the opportunity to exchange items of local news.

Enthusiasm for adult education has not been confined to the pupils. It has been shared by the teachers also. In November the federal funds supporting the program were suddenly withdrawn. At the time no one knew whether they would ever be resumed. The department was in a quandary. Should this program which had been set up with such pains be disbanded? To our surprise and pleasure the teachers said, "No," emphatically. Several of them were already giving their services. Others volunteered to do the same thing for the duration of the term. Still others who could not afford to do this made arrangements by which their students were to bring a few cents to each meeting of the class. Such loyalty and cooperation were fittingly rewarded. Early in December the government subsidy was restored and since that time there has been no irregularity in meeting the weekly pay roll.

In the United States adult education may be an old story. In the Virgin Islands, however, it is an exciting and pioneer adventure.





Upper Left and Lower Right: By Philip D. Gendreau. Upper Right: Publishers'. Lower Left: © E. M. Newman From Publishers'

Life in the Virgin Islands, Where an Adult Education Program Is Being Carried Forward. Upper Row, Left: Coaling a Ship, With Baskets on Their Heads. Center: A Fruit Vendor and an Ancient Gateway in St. Thomas. Right: View of Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, From Bluebeard's Castle. Lower Left: A Group of School Children. Right: Harvesting Sugar Cane, St. Croix.

Tests—or Torture?

Examinations Can Test Parents and Teachers, Also

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIDYEAR examinations are upon us. In many schools and colleges our children and young people are now spending hour upon hour, writing out what they have learned over a long period of time. For those who expect to take college board examinations in June, the trial seems particularly severe.

Examinations are a test for both teachers and pupils. They are a test of motives and of aims. Fundamentally, what do we seek to achieve by this examination period? Let us think it over—parents as well as teachers.

I have seen high school children so worked up over a coming examination that it seemed as if you could cut their fear with a knife. And I have seen (and I blush for this practice of members of my former profession) teachers that seemed to enjoy arousing in their classes this fear. It gave them a pleasant sense of power. Instead of a higher form of motivation, they were using the fear of examinations as a whip to drive the children to do more serious work. This same type of teacher, whether aware of it or not, includes among the examination questions at least one or two that are designed merely to prove to the child that he does not know his subject. It is true that many children honestly think that most teachers are like that, but it is also true, alack, that the breed has not been eliminated.

I believe in examinations, and I am in favor of all the children taking them. Special dispensations for good work done puts the whole thing, I feel, on a wrong basis. As I see it, we are not out to examine merely the children who do *not* know their material. We are helping the children to organize and formulate into words the subject matter they have been living with over many months. We are giving them an opportunity to enlarge the scope of their work, to take a long view of the semester's achievement. We are, furthermore, dealing not with what they do not know, but with what they do know. At times both examiners and examined seem to have lost sight of this fundamental fact.

Helping Them to Overcome Fear

The examination, then, is a hurdle which the child can learn to run up to and go over, unafraid. I have found it valuable to bring this idea to his attention: A clean leap over a hurdle, especially a fairly high one, is not achieved without practice. It is not done all in a minute. Some can do it more readily than others, but a sure clearing of the bars comes only after gradually working up to it, and building up a confidence based on understanding and experience. In one sense there is a certain type of skill demanded in writing out examinations—a skill in adjusting quickly what one knows to the presentation called for, a skill in setting down one's thoughts. But even this kind of skill can be achieved by practice and analysis; and I feel that it is a good skill to have, for more uses than examinations, therefore worth acquiring. But in another sense, the well-thought-out set of examination questions is an honest test for any child to face. He can be helped to realize that he might just as well give it welcome as an honest test. All his life he will be meeting tests of what he can do. Here is a hurdle he can count as opportunity to practice using the qualities needed in facing tests.

Furthermore, if he has done an honest job in daily work, he has every right to expect that after having given himself a certain amount of self-training in reviewing and organizing his material, he can meet the test of each question face to face. If, on the other hand, he has done a poor job from day to day, he can be helped to face this fact honestly, also, and to face what he is going to do about it. In other words, I think that if talked out, man to man, the examination offers a splendid opportunity, on the part of parents and teachers, to help the child to learn to face his own attitude squarely and to be honest about shouldering the results of his own efforts or lack of them. The child can be made to realize that a certain amount of organization of material is effective in acquiring the skill and quick thinking essential to a time-limited examination period. He can realize too, that aside from this, a conscientious student has every right to be able to meet a test which is, after all, simply one method among many, of recording what he has learned in ability to think as well as in factual knowledge. These two points should equip him to face the examination with intelligent effort and confidence.

Too much is made to depend on examinations in some schools. Tests are set up as gods; their word, law. A child takes the examination's verdict of his ability, even when he knows down deep, that he simply couldn't "think fast enough." Possibly he had not learned to be flexible as to adapting his material—a thing that can be taught. Perhaps fear kept him from thinking sensibly at all and he needed only freedom from its mental bondage. Where this sort of examination worship obtains, I have seen its mesmeric hold broken through kindly, honest talks with the children. What is an examination for? Do we want something for nothing—that is, high record when we have not really won the right to it? Are we willing, honestly, to be shown up as just the sort of student that we are, with the purpose of bettering that quality day by day? Then what are we afraid of?

Getting at the Reason

Suppose the child has failed an examination. Here again, is a priceless opportunity. What was the real cause of the failure? Lack of factual knowledge? An idea that learning is memorizing? Lack of skill in adjusting one's knowledge to the questions asked? (Need of flexibility). Need of confidence in the truth of the admonition, "Be still and know?" The quiet, frank analysis of possible causes for poor or failing work can sometimes be far more educational than the work itself. Parents, if they are impersonal about it, can serve as excellent and natural teachers in these talks. I have seen it happen. But they must be careful about merely trying to justify their child's failure. It should be an inquiry both sincere and open minded, out to discover the facts on which to base further plans of action.

Suppose on the other hand, a child has done remarkably well. I used to have a boy who did exasperatingly irregular work all semester, but who went through examinations with banners flying. The talk concerning causes is equally important in such a case lest he miss the chance to develop better daily habits and consistently give of his best. The point I am trying to make is simpy this: Let us then be sure that the child places no undue and final importance on the grade he has drawn, whether it be high or low. He has come up to and taken a certain hurdle. The experience has worth for several reasons. It demands certain skills in speedy organization and setting down of material—skills worth having. It has encouraged a purposeful review and brought about a perspective concerning subject matter hitherto only mastered in bits. It has provided training in meeting a test of one's ability—calling for certain qualities of character, including right self-confidence and a willingness to face things squarely.

On the other hand if misused the hurdle is harmful—and both parents and teachers need to be awake to this. The child must be helped to be aware that an examination is only one of many different kinds of tests in life, that a grade may not necessarily be an accurate gauge of his standing; that the verdict of the examination is not to be taken in the absolute, as a final gauge of ability. It is only a thoroughly human measuring stick—sometimes a very poor one.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Tone Color in Our Speech

Enriched Through Observation and Imagination

Short Cuts to Better Speech—12

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEECH that is varied is interesting and because it, therefore, holds the attention of the listener, it is effective. The human voice is capable of great variety. Indeed, theoretically at least, since every thought shades off in some tiny degree from every other thought, speec should have as great a variety of tone shadings as of thought shadings. For instance, one would not (at least he should not) describe the Grand Canyon or tell a story about Fido or give a grocery order all with the same vocal expression. But, alas! the speech of adults too frequently does just this and so loses interest and power. But notice what enthusiastic and captivating response the voice of the normal little child gives to his thoughts and feelings. Our ideal then, will be to coax into the voice all this variety—and more, too, because we have had richer and more varied experiences than the child has had.

Part of the change that each new idea brings into the voice (or should bring) is referred to as "tone color," and upon this depends to a great extent the beauty and power of oral speech. When it comes to this quality it will be with his own mentality that one will be for the most part concerned. This sometimes means quite a mental summersault as to one's nature and habits of thinking. Experience has proved that this takes more patience and perseverance on the part of the student (and of the teacher, too, if there is one) than establishing technique.

Some of the subjects previously discussed have dealt with the freeing and mastery of the instrument—such for instance, as resonance, vowels and breathing. It is comparatively easy to learn to sing on the nasals, or persuade into speech the shade vowels that have been crowded out. But to bring into speech an ever changing variation of tone color, one has often to make himself pretty well over, or at least to cultivate new mental habits. The speech enthusiast need not, however, become discouraged because variety is slow of accomplishment. He can profitably remind himself that the small acorn did not immediately spring into the mighty oak and recall other facts along the same line. Also he will be delighted to find that cultivating tone color will reward him with some by-products of inestimable value—aesthetic appreciation and mental richness, for instance.

Not to Be Regimented

But we cannot go at this matter with hammer and tongs and try by force of will or by pounding away on technical exercises to command variety into speech. Tone color cannot be regimented.

In general, the following things one must do. He must cultivate his observation so that he sees things in detail and not haphazard. He needs to cultivate his imagination—the ability to picture mentally or visualize, as it is sometimes called. He must cultivate tolerance and broaden his sympathies so that he can see things from another's viewpoint—the dramatic instinct or ability to characterize, it is called. He must get out of himself enough so that he will be willing to make all sorts of new and interesting sounds, especially those characteristic of himself. He must detach himself so that he can give himself whole-heartedly to the ideas he is expressing. He must (very important!) thaw out the ice by which he has frozen himself in and which does not allow him properly to express deep and sincere feeling such as compassion, tenderness, gratitude, joy, gayety, and so on.

As Dr. Curry puts it in his book, "Spoken English": "There are certain elements of the voice such as tone color which can never be revealed except when the imagination and emotion are active. Spoken English, in fact all written English as well, demands that our whole nature shall be harmoniously active . . . Vocal expression demands an awakening of the whole nature. . . . To use our language we must not only think, we must imagine and feel. Right use of the voice especially demands harmonious co-operation of all the faculties."

Coldness, indifference, monotony, flatness in speech are the outcroppings of such negative thinking and feeling; while warmth, variety, color, vividness show a rich, warm nature, deeply sympathetic and quickly responsive to all that is good and beautiful.

Delightful Terms of Intimacy

Fortunately much practical help can be given that will bring variety into speech. Three ways to approach this will be of special value. One is to become intimately acquainted with nature; another is to become intimately acquainted with poetry (at least some poems); the third is to become intimately acquainted with drama (at least some plays). Each of these will contribute its own particular share toward tone color in speech.

To begin with the first, then—nature. "To him who, in the love of nature, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language," says the poet. And it is also true that she teaches him to "speak a various language." But to become intimately acquainted in this sense does not mean that we must be naturalists or fill ourselves up with quantities of factual, unrelated knowledge. It means that we must become on delightful terms of intimacy with nature's bounty.

We must begin to observe carefully and give interested and enthusiastic attention to details, for we cannot have clear and definite ideas, and certainly cannot express them, without learning to observe clearly and definitely. Again to quote Dr. Curry: "We must read the book of nature before we can read a book of words, or even use words properly in talking."

A woman was once reading the story of Jesus telling his disciples to "consider the lilies." She might have been reading a list of statistics, so little variety and color was in her vocal expression. She was asked to stop reading and picture the situation. She was asked what these lilies meant to her; what color they were, what size; had she ever seen such lilies, and were they fragrant? She confessed after some conversation that lilies were "just flowers" to her. As indefinite as that was her thinking! And yet she was trying to give a glowing and touching picture of an exquisitely lovely human situation with no more background than this. Could she paint the picture with a brush (if she had the ability) she was asked? No. Then how could she paint it with words? The woman saw the point—that blurred observation and thinking mean blurred and dull vocal expression. She decided to cultivate the habit of observation, and, as she did so, tone color began to enrich and warm her voice and her reading and everyday speech became effective and interesting.

To become, then, careful and intelligent observers is a first step. A bird is not "just a bird." It is a wren, or a robin or a blackbird or a thrush. It is a definite, clear mental experience. When you say wren, or blackbird or thrush or robin, the definiteness of your conception and the sympathetic delight that the acquaintance with these lovely creatures arouses will to a great extent color your words. The sunset—do you ever look at it thoughtfully as you hustle to catch the last train or beat a red light? Frost on the window! Such a wealth of treasures to see and enjoy which will later color your speech!

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It's Nice Out There

COURTESY is a nice thing, especially when it runs deep. It went deep in Bob Swinton; one felt it. He was not especially profuse with "Yes, sir," and "No, sir,"—being a thoroughly modern boy in that respect—but he was attentive when spoken to and alert as a fox terrier. When he said "Good morning," he was inclined to laugh in sheer good nature, as though a smile were not quite enough to express how he felt about it.

"What I like about him," said the sales manager, "is that, when I stop at his desk and speak to him, he stands up. Not many young 'uns are taught that any more." Then his thought turned in a new direction and he said, irrelevantly: "I wonder how much Miss Furness would give for his complexion?"

The inference was true; his skin, and eyes, too, were clear as mountain air. Some day he would be a big man; he was tall and a bit on the awkward side, with bony wrists. I never knew him to wear a hat. In spring he came indoors with his hair wet, and in winter it was sometimes spangled with snowflakes. And no matter how carefully he slicked it down in the mornings, by eleven it had burst into its normal state of pandemonium.

* * *

IN ONE PARTICULAR, all office boys are alike: they grow up. Bob came to me one May day and diffidently broached the subject of vacations. "I've been here more than a year," he reminded, "and I'm entitled to one; but—well, I'm going to quit the last of June, so it wouldn't be right to take it. I didn't want you to schedule me for one."

"We didn't expect to keep you forever," I said, "but we'll be sorry to lose you. What do you intend to do?"

"The first of August," he explained, "I'm to go to work as a steam-fitter's apprentice. My father has arranged that. And, since it probably will be a long time before I'll have another vacation, I intend to take a trip out West during July. Yellowstone, maybe."

Yellowstone! I was a little surprised. It seemed like an ambitious program for a lad whose earnings were needed at home. He felt what I was thinking, for he broke in: "Oh, we won't go on the train. My friend and I plan to hitch-hike. We'll carry a tent and a blanket, and camp out. All it will cost us will be our meals, and one has to eat wherever he may be."

Well, perhaps I had expected too much of him. The idea of riding on others' gasoline didn't seem quite like him. Still, he was young, Yellowstone was a powerful magnet; and, as he said, another opportunity might be a long time coming. "Won't you have trouble picking up rides?"

"Oh, no." This incidentally, was two years ago, and public opinion had not crystallized against hitch-hiking as it has today. "People get lonesome driving, and are glad to have company. Last summer my friend hitch-hiked around Lake Michigan, with no trouble at all. Keep clean and respectable, and you'll get plenty of rides."

He began to get his camping outfit together. He made a little balloon-silk tent and waterproofed it, coming in one Monday highly elated. "I ran a test on it yesterday. Set it up in the back yard and turned the hose on it. Success!"

* * *

TOWARD THE END of June, he gathered together his last-minute purchases—pocket compass, Stonebridge lantern, a few grubsacks. On his last day at the office he cleaned out his desk drawer and relined it with newspaper, put on a new blotting pad, and cleaned up all the filing. When at last he had things to suit him, he came to my desk and put out his hand. "Well, I'll be going. I'll drop you a card from Yellowstone." His grin was never more infectious.

He was in Colorado Springs by July Fourth. From then on he dropped into deep silence, while we broke in a new office boy and things resumed their normal routine. July passed, August was well along. Then one afternoon the door flew open and in came Bob.

"Hi," he said, and grinned.

He seemed two inches taller. Perhaps it was not actually so much; part of it might have been his hair. The wind had had its way with it for so long that civilization didn't have a chance. His forehead was brown. There was a stronger line along his jaw; a good deal of the boyish softness had gone. I suddenly remembered that Bob was twenty.

He dropped into a chair across from me and hooked one knee over the arm. Bit by bit he told me about his trip. Things had worked out well; they reached Yellowstone in less than a week. The little tent had lived up to its promise. They had kept warm at night, even in high altitudes, by closing up the tent and heating it for twenty minutes with the candle lantern.

"And Yellowstone was great," he reported with enthusiasm. They had camped there fourteen days. The rangers had treated them like brothers, had even drafted them once to assist in directing tourists. "It's nice out there," said Bob; and I noticed how, appropriately enough, he was facing the west windows as he spoke. The afternoon sun came in and struck him in the eyes, and he stared into it and through it without squinting.

A couple of times he looked around the office, and I knew what he was thinking—he was wondering how he had ever been satisfied to be imprisoned there. My desk was littered with papers and pencils, the tools of my trade; he looked at them, and felt sorry for me.

The sales manager passed by, recognized Bob, and turned toward him with genuine pleasure. Bob grinned carelessly and, without rising, stuck out his hand in greeting. The elder man turned rather abruptly away.

"What happened to your apprentice's job?" I suddenly remembered to ask. "Weren't you to start in August?"

"It fizzled out," said he, with a wave of his hand. "Don't know what I'm going to do. I had a notion to go to California, while I was West. I may go yet. While times are slack, it's a good time to see the country." He looked again into the sun, and repeated: "It's nice out there."

After he had gone, I felt disquieted. It was natural that he should lose his boyishness, but he seemed to have lost other things as well. He had eased up, grown careless about little things. Perhaps that is what the hitch-hiker pays in exchange for his ride.

* * *

IN MID-SEPTEMBER he hailed me on the beach. "Still doing nothing?" I asked.

"Still doing nothing," he laughed. The muscles of his shoulder rippled smoothly as we shook hands. His skin was tanned brown—too brown.

* * *

I DID NOT see him or think of him again for a year. Almost exactly a year. Then, one night on the train, a blond young giant in gray tweed dropped into the seat beside me, leaning forward to peer around the edge of my newspaper. It was he, but there was something different about him. We shook hands, and his grip was almost a blow.

"I've thought of you a hundred times," he said. "You gave me a good start in business, and I wish I'd paid more attention."

"Are you working?" He was dressed well.

"Sure. Been working for eight months." He told me about it; and, as he talked, I forgot the faintly swaggering young fellow who had returned from Yellowstone, and remembered only the office boy I used to have who was alert as a fox terrier and anxious to please. He was with a good firm, he liked them, and they seemed to like him.

"Ever think of going back West?"

"Oh, no. Not enough people out there yet. For business there's got to be density of population." The conductor came through just then and, as Bob pulled back his coat to get at his ticket, I noticed two yellow pencils, neatly pointed, in his breast pocket. Evidently he no longer felt sorry for pencil-pushers, cooped up in offices.

"No," he went on, "it's nice out there, but I wouldn't be able to earn a living as well as I can here. Now, when we go under the viaduct, look to your right—there. Do you see that apartment building? I'm going to be living there after the first of October."

I looked at him sharply, and he blushed violently. "Yes," he admitted with a grin, "I'm going to be married next week."

Sincerely, I wished him well. As he rose and walked to the door at his station, I identified the thing that was strange about him—never before had I seen him wearing a hat.

J. F. H.

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Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE OLD GERMAN TOWN OF MILTENBERG, NEAR FRANKFORT

HOUSES, like people, acquire character with age. It is not a veneer that can be superimposed, but a quality that takes perhaps a hundred years of continual occupancy to create. Even then your house has barely reached its majority. The houses that remain today from the Middle Ages, inhabited by succeeding generations, with a bulge here, a sag there, with undulating roof lines, settled corners, no two ever built exactly alike, are examples of the character which houses can acquire through long and honest service.

* * *

Bavaria abounds in such houses. Whether you follow the Rhine, the Neckar, or best of all the Main, you will see a bewildering number of interesting and dignified old houses. Gayly decorated in dark boards and light plaster, like the checker-board tabards of medieval heralds, the houses line the narrow streets. Their upper stories almost touch, as if they were whispering of times and events long since past.

The center of every one of the larger towns where these old houses congregate is, of course, a cathedral or an equally ornate city hall. But these are like the subjects of some court painter; every bit of emotion, every vestige of character has been carefully smoothed from the face. Stately and grand, impressively clothed, at times, awe-inspiring royalty! We must turn from them, however, as we turn from the court paintings of a great master, and look to those works in which the same artist has depicted the figures of the people, peasants and townsmen.

* * *

If you follow the course of the Main, which goes twice as far as it needs to cover the distance from source to mouth, you will come to the little town of Miltenberg, not far from Frankfort. There is no reason why you should stop there more than at a score of other towns, equally fascinating, along the way. Miltenberg has, nevertheless, one old house that is particularly imposing, because of its position on a peninsula formed by the confluence of two narrow streets that join at an angle unheard of in modern street planning. The lanes flow round it, leaving it comfortably settled there to puff out its cheeks and pluck with stubby, horny hands at a good Teutonic beard of medieval decoration.

Among Persian Mountains

THE whole country of Pusht-i-Kuh is divided by a long and high range, running north-west and south-east like a wall: its two chief peaks, called Walantar and Warzarine, are a little lower and a little higher than 9,000 feet respectively, but it is not their height so much as the general unbroken massiveness of the ridge, keeping to about 7,000 or 8,000 feet for many miles with never a break worth speaking of, which gives its prestige to the range. Its far snows are seen from the desert of Iraq on a clear winter day. . . .

The trees among the rocks gave them beauty: and presently we left the lower chaos, and came to smooth hillsides, with oaks not thickly planted, but each one separate in its own shadow on the bare white gravel of the soil. Here was no habitation, but a friendly peace: and woodcutters in white tunics driving asses now and then upon the road: and in the fall of the evening we came down by one shoulder after the other, till we saw a plain below us and the Great Mountain like a curtain beyond it in the dusk.

Black tents in groups of two and three, very small in their loneliness, showed in cultivated patches down below. We did not go so far, but coming by a small spring on the hillside, found there three young and pretty women stooping over goatskins to fill them with water, and eager, when they saw we were travellers, to invite us to the poorness of their tents close by.

It was a small colony of four tents, the first of the Arkwaz land, and there was no chieftain to entertain us. The people were so poor that they had neither meat nor fowl nor eggs, milk, rice, tea, nor sugar: nothing in fact but the essential bag of flour and a tiny patch of tomatoes and cucumbers, of which they proceeded to pick every one with the noble hospitality of their code.

There were three charming women. I left the men outside and came to them by the fire, out of the night wind. An older woman, with a sweet and gay face, was mistress of the tent; it was her daughter, and a daughter-in-law, and a friend, who had brought us in, and showed us off as a delightful find picked up by rare good fortune. . . .

I watched the beauty of the two girls—a fine beauty of an old race, with small hands and thin lips and long oval faces. On their heads they wore little skull caps embroidered with beads round which they wound the voluminous dark turban. There were beads round their ankles too, where the scarlet trousers were fastened tightly and ended in a woollen fringe over the little bare heels. . . . Over it they wore loose gowns of printed cotton, like the flowery affair I carried in my saddle-bag. The daughter of the house had a velvet coat too, full skirted and left open in the front. She had a turquoise and gold ring in her nose, over the tattoo mark on her lip; her hands and feet were tattooed with thin blue branches of palm leaf, not unbecoming; and on her wrists she wore heavy silver bangles which flashed in the firelight as she kneaded the dough for our supper.

I wondered if among their poets, who still sing in the old manner about the things they know, there is not someone who has told the splendour of his beloved's hands with their silver bracelets, as she tosses the bread from one to the other with swift and lovely movement in this most beautiful of household tasks.—From "The Valleys of the Assassins," by FREYA STARK. (London: Murray. New York: Dutton.)

Delphiniums

THESE are my garden towers,
Straight upon straight of blue,
Steeples of tossing flowers
For the winds to tumble through;

Threading the swaying spires,
Brushing a thousand bells,
Bees are my winged choirs
Lost in the leafy wells;

Then will the moths come drifting
White in the evening gloom,
Floating, falling and lifting
Through towers of lovely bloom.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

"With what measure ye mete"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THE idea of measurement enters into many phases of human experience. "Measure" is defined in part as "the quantity of anything, determined by measurement," and the verb as "to compute or ascertain the measure of by a rule or standard; hence to estimate or value."

Christ Jesus said, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Consideration of the right standard of measurement is, therefore, important. God's standard and that of mortals differ widely. The human mind measures life by the period between the cradle and the grave. It measures health by the condition of the body. It measures success by wealth or fame. The divine standard of measurement may be said to be stated in the book of Revelation, where we read that the angel took a golden reed wherewith to measure the celestial city, and on measuring it found it foursquare, the length, breadth, and height being equal. The term "foursquare" implies perfection—nothing lacking in any direction.

The limitation involved in adhering to a mortal standard of measurement can be healed by the adoption of the spiritual standard. For example, when our happiness is measured by circumstances, friends, money, these, being material and mortal and subject to change, may seem to be lost. Turning from such material values to the qualities of Spirit—"love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"—looking for and expressing them in daily life, we begin to measure our happiness by the golden reed used by the angel, and prove it indeed to be foursquare, the depth of our joy and peace being commensurate with the breadth and outflow of our love. Abundance of life and health are available for all, since Life is God, infinite. All the truth that is needed, and more, to solve each problem in human experience, is available, and has been revealed in the Bible and Christian Science.

Again, when we measure our business only by the yardstick of sales and statistics, we find it subject to fluctuation and loss; and the sense of discouragement which may follow robs us of the vision of opportunities which may lie at our very door. Measured by the golden rule of loving and active service, business is founded on the Rock. In such business our thought reflects divine Life, and is therefore alert and active to benefit our fellow men. It reflects divine Truth, and is therefore expressed in honest dealings and accurate performance. It reflects divine Love, and is therefore impartial in its bestowals, and helpful and healing to all with whom we come in contact. Our business progresses in proportion to our increasing reflection of Life, Truth, and Love; and such success is permanent.

When our supply is measured by our income or salary we may find it insufficient to meet our needs and obligations, but turning from this limited material standard to the standard of right ideas, we gain a higher point of view. What are our resources with which to meet our financial obligations? The first is a sense of honesty, for without this, even were our material resources abundant, the willingness to meet the obligation would be lacking. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 453 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." The honest desire to meet our obligations, then, obtains divine help to carry it out.

Next comes gratitude, gratitude to our neighbor for his part in the universal scheme of things, for which we owe him due recompense; and above all, gratitude to God for all the blessings which Christian Science has brought into our lives. Mrs. Eddy asks o:. page 3 of Science and Health, "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" and continues, "Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." True gratitude includes the wise distribution of our present resources so as to make provision for our obligations to church and state, as members and citizens, as well as for our daily needs and culture.

Measuring our experience by the Golden Rule instead of by material standards destroys fear, and enables us to give "good measure, pressed down . . . and running over" in all our dealings with our fellow men, whereby we find that we receive good measure in return. "Allness is the measure of the infinite" (Science and Health, p. 336); and divine Love's measure of good for each of God's children is complete satisfaction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

„Mit welcherlei Maß ihr messet"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Gedanke des Messens ist mit vielen Erscheinungsformen der menschlichen Erfahrung verknüpft. „Maß" wird u. a. als „eine durch Messen bestimmte Menge" und das Zeitwort „messen" als „ein Maß nach einer Vorschrift oder Norm berechnen oder feststellen, also einschätzen oder bewerten" erklärt.

Christus Jesus sagte: „Mit welcherlei Maß ihr messet, wird euch gemessen werden." Es ist daher wichtig, über die rechte Norm des Messens nachzudenken. Gottes Norm und die der Sterblichen sind sehr verschieden. Das menschliche Gemüt bemißt das Leben nach dem Zeitraum zwischen Wiege und Grab. Es bemißt Gesundheit nach dem Zustand des Körpers. Es bemißt Erfolg nach Reichtum oder Ruhm. Man kann behaupten, daß die göttliche Norm des Messens in der Offenbarung des Johannes dargelegt ist, wo wir lesen, daß der Engel die himmlische Stadt mit einem goldenen Rohr maß und dabei fand, daß sie viereckig war—von gleicher Länge, Breite und Höhe. Der Ausdruck „viereckig" bedeutet Vollkommenheit—daß in keiner Hinsicht etwas fehlt.

Die mit dem Festhalten an einer sterblichen Norm des Messens verknüpfte Begrenzung kann durch Annehmen der geistigen Norm geheilt werden. Denn wenn wir z.B. unser Glück nach Umständen, Freunden oder Geld bemessen, kann es, da diese materiell und sterblich und dem Wechsel unterworfen sind, scheinbar verloren gehen. Wenden wir uns von solchen materiellen Werten den Eigenschaften des Geistes—„Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit" — zu, suchen und bekunden wir sie im täglichen Leben, so beginnen wir unser Glück mit dem vom Engel benützten goldenen Rohr zu messen und zu beweisen, daß es tatsächlich viereckig ist, daß die Tiefe unserer Freude und unseres Friedens der Breite und dem Ausströmen unserer Liebe entspricht. Leben und Gesundheit stehen allen Menschen im Überfluß zur Verfügung, da das Leben Gott ist, unendlich ist. So viel und noch mehr Wahrheit, als nötig ist, jedes Problem im menschlichen Leben zu lösen, steht zur Verfügung und ist in der Bibel und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbart.

Wiederum finden wir, daß unser Geschäft, wenn wir es nur nach Verkäufen und Zahlenübersichten bemessen, Schwankungen und Verlust ausgesetzt ist; und die daraus vielleicht folgende Entmutigung hindert uns, Gelegenheiten wahrzunehmen, die gerade vor unserer Tür liegen können. Ist im Geschäft die goldene Regel liebevollen und regsamen Dienens das Maß, so ist es auf den Felsen gegründet. In einem solchen Geschäft spiegelt unser Denken das göttliche Leben wider und ist daher wachsam und regsam, um unseren Nebenmenschen von Nutzen zu sein. Es spiegelt die göttliche Wahrheit wider und kommt daher in ehrlichen Vereinbarungen und genauer Ausführung zum Ausdruck. Es spiegelt die göttliche Liebe wider und ist daher unparteiisch in allem, was es mitteilt, und hilfreich und heilend gegen alle, mit denen wir in Berührung kommen. Unser Geschäft macht im Verhältnis zu unserer zunehmenden Widerspiegelung des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe Fortschritt; und ein solcher Erfolg ist von Dauer.

Wenn wir unsere Versorgung nach unserem Einkommen oder Gehalt bemessen, mögen wir finden, daß es zur Deckung unserer Bedürfnisse und Verpflichtungen nicht genügt; wenden wir uns aber von dieser beschränkten materiellen Norm der Norm richtiger Ideen zu, so gewinnen wir einen höheren Gesichtspunkt. Welche Hilfsquellen haben wir, um unseren Zahlungsverpflichtungen gerecht zu werden? In erster Linie Ehrlichkeit; denn ohne Ehrlichkeit fehlte uns, selbst wenn wir reichlich mit materiellen Mitteln versehen wären, die Bereitwilligkeit, unserer Verpflichtung nachzukommen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt auf Seite 453 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Ehrlichkeit ist geistige Kraft. Unehrlichkeit ist menschliche Schwachheit, welche die göttliche Hilfe verwirkt." Das ehrliche Verlangen, unseren Verpflichtungen nachzukommen, erlangt also die göttliche Hilfe, es auszuführen.

Als Nächstes kommt Dankbarkeit,—Dankbarkeit gegen unsern Nächsten für seinen Anteil an dem allumfassenden Plan der Dinge, wofür wir ihm die ihm gebührende Vergütung schulden, und vor allem Dankbarkeit gegen Gott für alle Segnungen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft in unser Leben gebracht hat. Mrs. Eddy fragt auf Seite 3 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: "Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute?" Und sie fährt fort: „Dann werden wir uns die Segnungen, die wir haben, zunutze machen, und dadurch geschickt werden, mehr zu empfangen." Wahre Dankbarkeit schließt in sich, daß wir die uns zu Gebote stehenden Mittel weise verteilen, damit wir sowohl unseren Pflichten gegen die Kirche und den Staat gerecht werden, als auch für unsere täglichen Bedürfnisse und unsere Bildung sorgen.

Unsere Erfahrung nach der Goldenen Regel anstatt nach materiellen Normen bemessen, zerstört Furcht und befähigt uns, in unserem ganzen Umgang mit unseren Mitmenschen „ein voll, gedrückt . . . und überflüssig Maß" zu geben, wobei wir finden, daß wir dann auch ein gutes Maß empfangen. „Allheit ist das Maß des Unendlichen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 336), und das Maß des Guten der göttlichen Liebe für alle Kinder Gottes ist vollständige Befriedigung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Sunbows

DAWN is wild upon the waters where we
drink of dawn today;
Wide, from wave to wave rekindling in rebound through radiant air,
Flash the fires unwoven and woven again of wind that works in play,
Working wonders more than my heart may note or sight may well-nigh dare,
Wefts of rarer light than colors rain from heaven, though this be rare.
Arch on arch unbuilt in building, reared and ruined ray by ray,
Breaks and brightens, laughs and lessens, even till eyes may hardly bear
Light that leaps and runs and revels through the springing flames of spray.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, "Poems."

Friend of Poor Painters

PÈRE TANGUY, "little father to painters," is as romantic a figure as one could hope to find in the history of Art. He appeals because of his humanity, lending a rich note of encouragement to the somber grays of the period when French Impressionism was bitterly assailed.

We find him in his little shop on the rue Clauzel—a humble color merchant, accustomed to hardships. Around him are gathered the young and struggling pioneers of the artistic revolution. Guillaumin, Pissaro, Renoir, are a few of the famous names whose cause he championed. They went to him in their lean days. Tanguy trusted them with materials when they were unable to pay. He bought their pictures and sold them reluctantly.

Julien Tanguy was a native of Piedran, Northern France. After many changes of occupation, he became a color grinder. While vending his colors from Argenteuil to Barbizon, from Ecouen to Sarcelle, he made the acquaintance of Monet and others of the new school. Becoming linked up with the Communists, he was sentenced to the galleys for refusing to fire on a fellow-being. A friend managed his release, nevertheless he was forced to stay out of Paris for two years. Then followed the proprietorship of the dingy little shop on the rue Clauzel, where he bridged with hope the despair of poor painters.

* * *

Go to the great museums; as you pause before the canvases of many a lauded artist of the French Impressionistic period, you will fancy you discern, like a mellow background, the sympathetic influence of the kind and unsung Père Tanguy.

M. E. W.

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

A Man's Castle and Garden—In Miniature

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Building a Model of Your Place

Towels, Soap, Buttons—Behold, a Dream Garden

By Earl H. Selle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE enjoys the planning of something pleasant for the future. Whether it is a new addition to the house, a sunken garden in the back yard, or a winter vacation to the southland, the joy of planning is surpassed only by the pleasure that results from the realization of the plan itself.

In addition to planning one may assemble his ideas of a future garden in the form of a model and in so doing give shape, color and form to a vision. The pleasure derived from making a miniature landscape is well worth the time and painstaking effort required for its construction. The material available for the making of tiny trees, shrubs, flowers, garden features, and buildings is more plentiful than one might at first imagine.

Rubber sponge, Turkish towels, modeling clay, twigs, colored paper, buttons, oil cloth, lollypop sticks, toothpicks, white laundry soap, and corks may head a long list of articles that can be transformed into a miniature flower garden.

In starting, a scale must be decided upon which will make a miniature of the desired size. For a rock garden, a secluded nook, or a small formal garden, one inch on the model can equal one foot actual size, thus a retaining wall one foot high will be represented in miniature by a composition-board wall one inch in height. For small home grounds a scale of one-half to the foot may be used, and on larger grounds the scale may be reduced to one-quarter inch to the foot, making a one-hundred foot lot twenty-five inches wide on the model.

Paper Plans First

As soon as a scale is decided upon, the plan of the grounds and location of existing permanent features may be drawn to scale on paper and the plan pasted on a base of wood one inch thick. Then a pattern of the lawn area can be traced on tissue paper, and this pattern pinned on a piece of Turkish toweling previously dyed green. When cut out to the desired shape the new lawn is ready to be glued in place so as to cover the area designated as lawn on the plan.

If there is a pool in the design, a hole may be cut in the foundation board with a keyhole saw, just large enough to allow the insertion of a tin or aluminum pan of the proper size. If the pan is too large, or if a naturalistic pool is desired, the sides may be lined with modeling clay and built up until the outline of the pool is the size and shape wanted. The toweling lawn can cover the filled-in portion and extend to the water's edge. A nail hole drain may be made, and plugged with a match so that the water can be drained out when the model is not on display. A coat of blue paint will give a feeling of depth and add to the reflecting quality of the water.

Even baby goldfish may swim in the saucepan pool, and lily pads of oilcloth cemented to thin layers of cork may float from thread stems rooted in a lead dress weight or fish-line sinker. Mirrors or tinfoil covered with glass are often used to make effective pools.

Cardboard walks can be glued in place level with the top of the nap on the toweling and marked off with gray paint or crayon to represent random flagstones, cut stone, or cement. Cinder or gravel paths may be made of strips of sandpaper glued in place, or of sand sprinkled on a freshly glued surface. Where stepping-stone paths or terraces with grass joints are desired, thin pieces of cardboard cut in various shapes to represent limestone slabs may be placed on top of the toweling lawn and securely glued in place.

Planting the Trees

Now that the lawn and walks are in, small holes may be bored in the wood foundation and cut in the toweling where each shade tree is to be placed. With the location of the trees determined, the task of seeking the proper trees begins. By careful selection, branches of shrubs can be found that closely resemble dormant trees, and with the aid of a pen knife or a pair of old shears they can be trimmed so as to become quite desirable specimens. The trunks of the miniature trees are then shaped to fit the holes prepared in the foundation and glued securely in place. The cores for narrow upright evergreens may be shaped out of chair rounds or a broomstick and nailed or glued in place.

Framework for large-growing evergreens such as pines, spruce, hemlock, or fir may be constructed by placing some 24 fine wires to make a cable six or more inches long. One end of the cable can be wrapped securely with wire to form the trunk and four or five wires bent outward to form the first whorl of branches. The remaining wires in the cable can be securely wired together for the distance of an inch, and then four or five more wires bent out to form the second whorl of branches. This process is continued until there remains but one wire standing upright to form the leader or very tip branch of the tree. The wires can be snipped off to form the framework of a pyramidal evergreen, and the trunk glued firmly in a hole bored for it.

To cover the branches of trees and evergreens, first coat the branches with rubber cement, and then sprinkle with torn or finely cut pieces of green rubber sponge. Such sponges may be purchased at a drug or 10-cent store, and the rubber cement in small cans at an automobile supply or art store. If the sponge is not the desired shade of green, it can be tinted with oil paint, after the cement has dried.

Flower bed areas can be liberally coated with rubber cement, and then built up with small pieces of rubber sponge pulled off with the fingers. The irregular surface can be tinted with shades of pink, yellow, and red oil paint to represent flowers in blossom. Spot in some white flowers, too, to bring out the color. Then go over the foliage of the "flowers" with different shades of green, deepening the original shade of the rubber sponge here and there as it would appear in a real garden.

Strips of the rubber sponge clipped to the desired shape with scissors make very realistic hedges, and chunks stuck closely together give a very effective background shrub planting.

Furniture

Garden furniture may be carved from soft wood or cakes of white soap. Arbors constructed of toothpicks, lollypop sticks, and matches appear very realistic, and gazing globes glisten when made from round "silver" buttons glued onto wooden pedestals. Toy automobiles from the nearest variety store may be found in a size in keeping with the scale of the model, and small dolls may have an afternoon tea under a garden shelter.

Different levels are obtained by building up the higher levels with layers of wall board cut to fit, and limestone retaining walls appear natural when constructed of pieces of irregular shaped wall board placed very much in the same manner as actual stones, but held in place with shingle nails and colored with gray paint. The spaces between stones when filled with colored chunks of sponge rubber to represent tiny rock plants serve as miniature soil pockets.

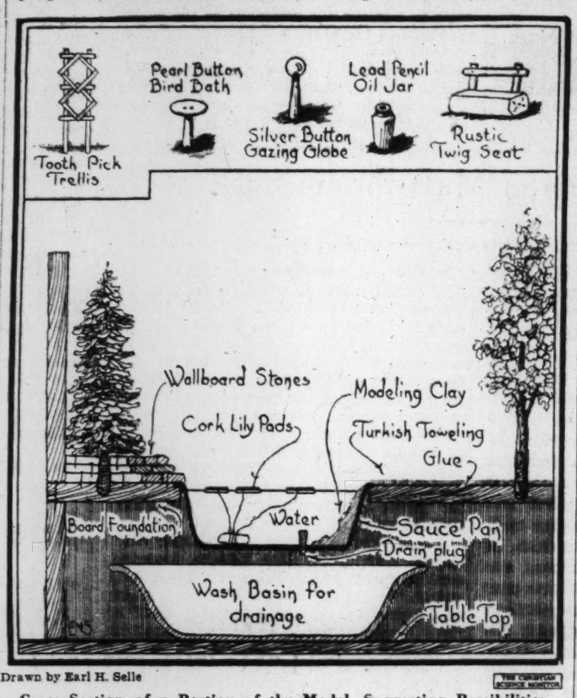
If there are buildings included in the model they may be carved from cakes of soap or built up from the outline of the plan with wall board to the roof line, and then each side may have a paper covering on which the doors and windows are drawn to scale and colored. A cardboard roof with shingles painted to scale can top it off, and a cardboard porch or two may give the necessary finishing touches.

A few pieces of sponge rubber carefully shaped and placed serve as very effective foundation plantings, and add the finishing touch that completes the model.

One needs only the inclination and the spare time to prove to himself what can be made of an inspiration and a number of unrelated articles.

Courtesy of the Valley Landscape Company, Elgin, Ill.

Stratified Rock Garden and Pool Designed for a Corner of a Large Suburban Ground.



Drawn by Earl H. Selle

Cross Section of a Portion of the Model, Suggesting Possibilities for Construction.

Courtesy of the Valley Landscape Company, Elgin, Ill.

Portion of House and Proposed Development for Back Yard of a Small Residence.

Hobbies and Hints

Needs a Good Deep Drink From the Bottom of the Pot

California

Dear Editor:

Your plea for letters prompts me to tell you of a pleasant experience I had with a pot of cyclamen.

As so many of these lovely plants are discarded as soon as they wilt—just because they need a good deep drink from the bottom of the pot—I am happy to pass this hint along.

A friend was moving and discarded a six-inch pot of wilted cyclamen. As it is one of my favorite flowers, I took it to my room and put it in a bowl possibly four inches deep and filled the bowl with water. Then I placed it on a table right up close to a south window so it would get plenty of sunshine. It had about six wilted leaves when I took it. In a short time many new leaves came out and it began blooming again. I always kept the bowl half full of water. For almost a year I enjoyed its beautiful flowers and it was a source of great joy to me.

By the way, I have recently made a discovery. Cyclamen is pronounced sik'la-men. Webster gives no second choice. Having always heard it pronounced like cycle, and having used that pronunciation myself, I was glad to learn this correct pronunciation.

(Mr.) R. H.

* * *

Cold Frame on Runners

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

We surely must not let the Hobby Column run to seed, and yet, this little screed of mine itself can be said to run that way.

There has been very recently put on the market a new glass substitute, different, in as much as it is a treated cloth, not built on a wire base. The cloth is quite flexible, and all the virtues claimed for all other glass substitutes apply to this one. At present I am giving a severe test to a piece of this cloth, and this is what I am going to do. I have a window facing the south; on the sill I am going to have fastened two strips of wood which, I think, will be about six feet long and perhaps three inches wide. These pieces will be securely nailed on each side of the sill, half inside and half out. Then I am going to have constructed a sort of cold frame. This will be as wide as will easily fit into the width of the window. The floor of boards, not too heavy, but substantial enough to support the seed pans. This will be about three feet deep. To this will be attached a light but strong frame on which the glass substitute is to be fastened. The height can be as the builder wishes, but mine will be as high as the window will open.

This structure can be pushed out on the runners when the day is fair and sunny, and drawn in at night or when it is cold, as there will be no heat except from the radiator across the room. A frame like a window screen may be constructed separately and attached to the open side facing the room. This will be an experiment with me, but I feel sure that it will be an easy way to start seeds, and later it will serve to care for the little plants before putting them outside. Of course, this same plan could be carried out in glass, but the frame would need to be much heavier, and rather cumbersome to adjust, and then, too, the glass substitute is said to have special aptitude for admitting the beneficial light that glass does not have.

I hope someone will try this plan and tell us about it. An electric bulb or a tiny heater of some sort could be tucked into the corner of this little greenhouse, if desired, but should be covered so that the direct heat could not come in contact with the seed pan or plants.

(Mrs.) E. M. D.

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Emphasis on Masses of Bloom

Flower Heads Tell the Story—With No Line

Design in Flower Arrangement—3

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE massed flower arrangements that one sees in American and European homes today where the art of composition is applied to this subject are similar to those that are represented in French eighteenth century still-lifes. Unlike the Japanese, the French failed to codify their ideas, but merely put them into practice; so the student must deduce from studying the existing representations on canvas the taste that prevailed.

Although the French had no interest in stems as elements in design, as the Japanese have, neither did they at any time treat flowers like crumpled silk yardage, as was too often the practice of the Victorians, who frequently crushed the heads into tight masses of color in a manner that showed little appreciation of material and seems to have aimed at effects of hue and texture which could have been as well executed in silk and velvet.

The French seem to have liked rather flat formations in high vases of alabaster or richly ornamented porcelain. The compositions were thin from the front to the back and rather higher in proportion to the container than is approved by Japanese aesthetics. The irregular top- and side-contours were achieved by cutting the stems different lengths and placing some of them in slanting positions. There is absolutely no line melody in these arrangements. One even suspects that a stem with a fine curve would have been thrown out—and properly so, for the style was not one which sinuous stalks would have enhanced. The bloom itself, however, was treated with respect. Many, perhaps too many, varieties were introduced and preference given to dainty colors, which were skillfully blended. We may well study both the French and Flemish paintings for fine spacing and skillful color balance.

Victorian Compositions

Although we have criticized the Victorian compositions on the ground of crowding, they offer many suggestions in the matter of vigorous coloring. The British interiors, so much darker and heavier than those of the gilt- and ormolu-loving French, inspired richer colors in flowers. It may be that it was the influence of the cluttered Victorian parlor which also determined—and not so fortunately—the mosaic formation of the Victorian bouquet. The idea is interesting, because in old Dutch flower pieces one finds the same tendency to crush flower forms together, and Dutch houses were as compact as those of Victorian England.

During our examination of the Japanese flower art we discovered that through analysis we were able to classify our materials and to understand the function which each classification should play in a linear composition, whereupon the problem of arrangement became perfectly clear theoretically. If we apply a similar process of analysis to massed compositions in the modern style, we shall find that they comprise three types of flowers. We owe this elucidation to Mrs. Katharine T. Cary, who calls our attention to the facts in her book, "Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year." These are: First, background flowers, including, among many others, baby's breath, monkshood, stevela, bocconia poppy, and all the grasses and sedges. Second, steeple- and spire-shaped flowers, such as gladiolus, hollyhocks, montbretia, buddleia, lysimachia, and tall stems with terminal buds. Third, all the flowers that do not fall into either one of the other categories: the button, pompom, trumpet, and bell shapes, and also the bleeding heart, columbine and other pendulous forms. These are the dominant blossoms in every arrangement. The distinction between background flowers and steeples is sometimes indefinite, as certain flowers may be attributed to either class; but in general it can be said that background bloom is more like clouds or spray and steeple bloom like tall architectural forms.

With the background flowers we can brush in, so to speak, the contour of our bouquet, which must be irregular, and create an interesting surface against which the steeples and dominants are viewed. The less definite is the pattern in this surface, the better; it should play the part of a troweled plaster wall, inviting to shadows, rather than that of a definitely figured wall paper.

The steeples are to a bouquet of this type what architecture is to a landscape whose foreground is flowered fields. The spires dramatize it, point it up, and give variety of direction and form.

The dominants, whose function in the arrangements we have likened, with more poetry than accuracy, to flowered fields, should not, as a matter of fact, be treated like nature's meadows.

Bits of gardens and woods do not look well in a dining room or living room because they lack, inevitably, the purposeful order which an interior demands. Gratefully we accept the raw material offered us by the outdoor world, but with reverent consciousness of our human talents we select, discard, alter and recombine them, producing a design which is a personal statement of our own, our conception of the adaptability of the material to the interior backgrounds where they must now play their rôles.

A Few Rules

The rules for modern massed compositions may be formulated after this fashion:

1. Choose a dominant stem to place in your foreground as an announcement of your design theme and a color that will establish the key of the composition.

2. Combine with this flower of your choice other flowers that grow under similar conditions. Flowers are not democrats but observe a caste system. Hothouse varieties do not mix well with garden growths, nor garden growths with wild ones. Tropical blooms are uncomfortable with cool spring bulbs and exotic orchids are inarticulate beside robust dahlias.

3. Choose among the flowers suitable from this aspect those that are varied in form and color. Composition implies variety—variety harmonized. Harmonize is a fine word, but too often used without appreciation of what it really means, which is to introduce among dissimilar elements a few factors that are common to all of them. This is the essence of design.

4. Choose steeples the tallest of which is 1½ the height of your vase if you prefer a low one. This measurement of the stem refers to the portion above the water, or, more properly, above the rim of the vase. It is often best, though not invariably so, to have all the steeples one species of flower, gaining variety by the height of the stems and by color.

5. Choose background growth that is not too assertive and that enhances the middleground and foreground by spattering shadows and etching fine tracery rather than by adding positive pattern.

In our next article we shall build a number of compositions.

(The five articles of this series are appearing on consecutive Tuesdays.)

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Eighteenth Century French Flower Painting.

Flowering Dogwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Westfield, Mass.

One of the most beautiful and most satisfactory shrubs or small trees to use about the home is the flowering dogwood. It is a small, flat-topped, bushy tree eventually reaching a height of about 35 to 40 feet. Along in May in northern latitudes it comes into bloom, and is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. The "flowers" may be either white or pink and are made up of four bracts with curious notches in the end. These bracts form the bud scales in winter and when spring comes they expand, turn green and then white or pink. The flowers are followed by clusters of equally attractive bright red berries that are much sought after by birds. Furthermore, it is native to the greater part of the United States and is hardy.

As a landscape plant it has much to recommend it. For the small home grounds it makes one of the best small trees. It is ideal as a specimen plant, especially in front of large evergreens. It also combines well with other plants, and is useful in the larger sized borders and hedgerows. In the fall it turns a beautiful scarlet or crimson with berries of an even brighter hue. Furthermore, it will stand a somewhat acid soil and will grow in either sun or partial shade, making it ideal for woodland borders.

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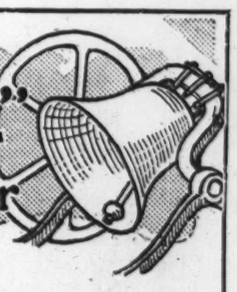
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France's Army Chief Takes Up His New Duties

Gamelin Succeeds Weygand Amid Demand for 'Professionals'

Conscription May Go

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 21—Is France, traditional champion of conscript militias, turning toward a long-term professional army?

This question has been brought to the fore by the changes which take place today in the high command of the army, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin succeeding Gen. Maxime Weygand as chief of France's defense forces.

For it will be one of General Gamelin's principal tasks to continue the intensive motorization of the French army which General Weygand has already carried to considerable lengths. And this mechanization of the national defense has given rise to a widespread demand in France for an "Armée de Métier," or professional army.

At present France's army is built on the system of conscription—every Frenchman being required to undergo a one-year period of military training. This type of militia force contrasts sharply with the professional armies of the United States or Great Britain, where enlistment is for a longer period and where no compulsory military service exists.

Traditional

Both systems have their advantages and disadvantages; but the French Republic has always remained faithful to the concept of a conscript army, which besides being considered more in accord with democratic ideas, has the advantage of being less expensive. In recent years, however, the development and perfecting of such engines of war as airplanes, tanks, armored cars, delicately constructed machine guns, and intricate fortification systems, has raised the question of whether raw recruits receiving in effect only about nine months of training, often at the immature age of 18, would consitute efficient soldiery in a mechanized war.

The situation has been taken so seriously that one of the principal French daily newspapers, generally considered to be the organ of the army, has been waging an outright campaign for a professional army. Generals and expert military writers have filled its columns with articles purporting to prove that France must have a vast corps of trained men through years of practice have become accustomed to handling the many machines with which the next war will, they allege, be waged.

Buried Battle Cruisers

One of the strongest arguments brought forward in defense of this thesis, is the chain of frontier fortifications which General Weygand was instrumental in completing. These forts along France's northern and eastern borders resemble nothing so much as a fleet of battle cruisers buried underground at intervals along the frontier, intact with all their complex electrical mechanism and artillery equipment. It is seriously questioned whether these complex structures could be safely entrusted to raw recruits relatively unacquainted with them.

A solution to this part of the problem has already been attempted by manning the fortresses with conscript recruits who live in the neighborhood of the fortifications, and who in the event of mobilization would be sent immediately to the forts where they were trained.

This partial solution, however, is not considered a perfect one, and it leaves unanswered the question of tanks, airplanes and other motorized units. There is, therefore, a strong trend in military circles toward a new system of national defense which would combine the present conscript militias with a large professional army known as "Technical Corps."

Nucleus Formed

Actually, these long-term technicians already exist. Only a few months ago the French Chamber voted extra military credits for the organization and training of some 10,000 technical experts.

Furthermore, France already possesses professional defense forces. Leaving aside the 200,000-odd colonial troops which serve for a longer time than the metropolitan forces, it must be remembered that both the navy and the air force contain a very large proportion of career men who already constitute a solid nucleus for an "Armée de Métier." In the air force, for instance, all pilots and mechanics are long-term men, only the "ground jobs" being reserved for the conscripts. In the navy a similar situation exists.

As the French land forces become more and more mechanized and motorized, therefore, it appears entirely probable that the proportion of "technicians"—or men having had many years of training in their own particular branch of service—will become increasingly large. Thus the whole defense organization of France, which was recently co-ordinated under a unified command, is in fact tending almost imperceptibly toward a point where it will be composed of long-term professionals and short-term conscripts in about equal proportions.

Without abandoning in any way its existing system of militias, France appears, therefore, to be moving slowly but surely toward a system of national defense which completes these conscript troops with a vast corps of intensely trained technicians made necessary by the motorization of its army.

Move to End Press Strike

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22 (AP)—Opposing sides in the two-months-old strike of editorial employees of the Newark Morning Ledger, accepted Saturday a proposal that a committee of citizens inquire into the situation and "make recommendations leading to an early and satisfactory termination of the strike."

Hands Across the Pacific

Acme P & A

Judge Payne in Tokyo

President of American Red Cross Visits Kabukiza, or Classic Japanese Theater.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Visitors from abroad usually find the ancient Japanese plays—still performed to capacity houses—one of the most striking features of their stay in Tokyo. Weird offstage rappings and the thin dry chant of a male choir, which strives to suppress all personal interpretation of the music, combine with the ancient costumes and settings to produce an extremely Oriental effect.

During his stay in Tokyo, Judge John Barton Payne, president of the American Red Cross, took an especial interest in the child actors, whom he met and congratulated on their performance.

Yugoslavia Pays Way With Surplus As Trade Mounts

Increased Revenues Aid Economies, Finance Ministry Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Under its new Government, Yugoslavia is more than paying its way, according to a report of the Finance Ministry. The state treasury is collecting more money than it is spending for current needs, the report points out.

Revenue has been in excess of estimates. Expenditures have been reduced by 18 per cent. And substantial sums are said to be on hand now to pay off past deficits.

The improved financial situation is officially attributed in part to better methods of tax collection. During the first 10 months of the current fiscal year the state treasury expended 6,518,000,000 dinars, about £30,000,000. Of this the armed forces—that is, the police, navy and army, got well over a third. A sixth went for pensions, and a tenth went for state debts. About a sixth went for social and constructive work, including education.

The National Bank reports an appreciable improvement in trade, industry and banking. The volume of foreign commerce has increased by 17 per cent over last year and by 36 per cent over the year before. The corn crop was better than ever before in the history of Yugoslavia.

Industry is utilizing 66 per cent of the capacity of its plants against 57 per cent last year. Here the manufacture of arms may have played a role. Savings bank deposits have appreciably mounted and bankruptcies are down a little bit.

The dinar is stable, with a tendency to improve.

Japan's Foreign Minister Seeks International Understanding

Following is the full text of the annual speech on foreign relations by Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota as given out from the Consulate General for Japan at New York:

"At the recent extraordinary session of the Diet I had the honor to present the outline of our foreign relations, whereof the most gratifying aspect is notable accretion of cordial sentiments between Japan and other powers. It is the cardinal principle of our foreign policy to promote Japan's peaceful and friendly relations with every country of the world and to develop further cultural and commercial intercourse.

"Now that the work of laying the national foundations of Manchoukuo has been completed her future progress will largely depend, I believe, on unreserved co-operation between her people and ours. Especially in the economic field it may well be expected that by ministering to each other's wants we shall be able to achieve an ample measure of mutual well-being and prosperity. In these circumstances one cannot but be moved greatly by the announcement that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will visit His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at Tokyo this spring and thus add to ties of amity between two imperial houses. It is certainly a rare privilege and honor for our entire nation to have the opportunity of welcoming to our shores His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Disarmament

"The Japanese Government is paying particular attention to the naval disarmament question. I had occasion at the last session to speak about the preliminary naval conversations which took place at London between Japan, Great Britain and the United States of America. The fundamental policy of the Japanese Government in the present negotiations is, as I then explained in full, to carry out a sweeping reduction of armaments and to effect total abolition or drastic limitation of offensive arms so as to free each power from the menace of other powers and in fact to make it impossible for any power to menace another.

"The Washington Treaty of Naval Limitation of 1922, having now become incompatible with our basic policy, our Government notified the Government of the United States on Dec. 29 last year of Japan's intention to terminate that treaty in accordance with its provisions. In consequence, the Washington Treaty will cease to be in force as from the last day of December, 1936. This step must not be taken to mean that we intend to launch out on any expansion of our armaments, which is far from our thought. On the contrary, we look forward to the conclusion of another pact to supersede the Washington Treaty, a pact based on a new formula which shall be truly consonant with the spirit of disarmament.

Contact Continues

"The preliminary conversations which afforded the powers an opportunity to discuss thoroughly all relevant matters and to make known their respective views more or less definitely were adjourned on Dec. 20, as it was then deemed advisable to enable delegates of the powers to consult their home governments on results of the conversations so far attained. It was arranged, however, that close contact should be maintained between the powers during the recess and that negotiations should be reopened as soon as the proper moment arrives.

"We sincerely hope for and are devoting our best efforts to bring about an early resumption of these negotiations for the achievement of a new equitable agreement which will embody the principles of non-aggression and non-menace and effect actual and sweeping armament reduction and advance thereby the cause of world peace.

War "Unimaginable"

"Japan and the United States have been found not only by a mutual economic relationship of mutual interdependence unparalleled elsewhere but also by a historical bond of friendship ever since the commencement of their intercourse. There exists no question between the two countries which is intrinsically difficult of amicable solution. Certainly it is unimaginable that there should be any cause of conflict between two countries separated by the vast expanse of the Pacific.

"As for our former ally, Great Britain, while it is true that in order to safeguard our overseas trade we have yet to discuss various matters with that country, I cannot think of any part of the globe where adjustment of interests between us might be considered in any way unattainable. It is needless to say that good understanding and co-operation between Japan and Great Britain constitute a really important contribution to the peace of the world.

"It is in consideration of these relationships that the Japanese Government have carried on negotiations with America and Great Britain in accordance with the spirit expressed above. And it is in the spirit of this policy that we wish to deal with all other countries, especially with our neighbor states, with which we are anxious to foster good will and fraternal sentiments without any mutual menace.

As to Russia

"We have been guided wholly by the same spirit in all our negotiations with the Soviet Union. Pending negotiations on the transfer of the North Manchuria Railway (the Chinese Eastern) have made further progress since I last spoke and it will not perhaps be long before an agreement is reached. If transfer serves to eliminate the source of such disputes as have occurred hitherto so frequently along that railway and to strengthen friendship between Japan, Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union, the prime objective of the present negotiations will have been attained.

"Our government are planning to accelerate the peaceful development of Soviet-Japanese relations by redoubling their efforts for the solution of other pending problems. To that end, hearty co-operation on the part of the Soviet Union is of course essential. In this connection I cannot but hope that the Soviet Government will give special consideration to the erection of military works in the Far East, especially along the Soviet-Manchoukuo frontiers, with the view of promoting mutual trust and assurance.

"Of late the political situation in China has been somewhat quiet. That except for fighting between Communist armies and government troops there is no civil war there at present is most gratifying not only for China herself, but for the sake of peace in East Asia, wherewith Japan is most vitally concerned. However, it cannot be denied, if only in light of history alone that in the Chinese political situation many serious possibilities are still latent.

"Reds" Driven Away

"While fortunately the main strength of the Red armies in the direction of Kiangsi and Fukien appears to have been driven away from those territories by expeditionary forces sent by the Government, remaining units of these armies are said to be establishing contact with their allies in Kweichow and Szechwan and thereabouts and moving westward into remoter regions. In view of this fact, coupled with reports of sovietization of Sinkiang, the Japanese Government will be obliged to continue to watch with concern activities of the Communist Party and armies in China.

"Again it is to be regretted that even now in certain localities of China anti-Japanese agitation has not yet been completely brought to an end. Japan attaches great importance to her friendship with other states in East Asia and counts on their participation in bearing serious responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order in this part of the world. I fervently hope therefore not only that China will soon recover her stability but that she will awake to the realization of the whole situation of East Asia and undertake to meet the genuine aspirations of our country.

Would Aid China

"In view of our position as China's neighbor and as the stabilizing force in East Asia, it is our policy to try to assist China in the attainment of this goal. I may add that the Japanese Government is glad to acknowledge the fact that, as has been indicated in the gradual solution of various long-pending questions, there is today a growing trend among Chinese people to appreciate the true motive of Japan. While we will do everything to encourage this tendency, I hope that China will collaborate with us further in that direction.

"Now turning to Japan's trade relations, I am sorry to state that the policy of trade restriction exemplified in the promulgation of high customs tariffs, import restrictions, exchange control and exchange compensation duties, etc., is as prevalent as ever among foreign countries, some of which have even gone so far as to abrogate their commercial treaties with our country. Such a situation is extremely regrettable, not only for the sake of Japan but also from the broader viewpoint of the world's economic rehabilitation.

To End Trade Barriers

"Our government are endeavoring to come to a fair agreement with each one of the powers concerned in order to have such measures of trade restriction either modified or removed as far as possible and to promote mutual interests of both. For a country like Japan, with a vast population on the one hand and meager natural resources on the other, foreign trade constitutes important peaceful means of livelihood. The advance of Japanese commodities on the markets of the world today is only the fruit of our nation's united and indefatigable labors for many long years.

"Of course we are resorting to no unfair devices for expansion of our trade while the development of our industries confers substantial benefits on many countries which produce raw material and at the same time ministers directly to the welfare of multitudes of consumers throughout the world. Moreover, our foreign trade, expanded as it is, actually amounts in volume to the insignificant figure of but 3 per cent of the total volume of the world trade and our country occupies only the seventh or eighth place among the principal trading nations of the world.

Understanding Sought

"Fortunately these facts are being understood more and more by intelligent public of all countries. While cultivating such understanding to a greater degree and upholding our position of absolutely fair and just basis, we will strive to obtain adjustment of mutual interests with every one of the powers concerned.

"Finally negotiations with Netherlands which were begun in Batavia in June last year have yet reached no concrete conclusion, owing, as was stated in the last session, to the extreme complexity and great variety of questions that have to be taken into deliberation. However, the labors of the delegations of both countries during the past six months or more have succeeded not only in clarifying the respective positions of Japan and Netherlands with reference to trade and removing misunderstandings of various sorts, but also in laying, I believe, important foundation for negotiations to follow hereafter.

Urges Caution

"In conclusion, I wish to stress the need of extreme caution as well as strong determination on the part of our people if in the midst of complicated and unsettled conditions which nowadays universally characterize international relationship we are to consolidate our position and to realize the consummation of our policy and purpose. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations will become effective on the 27th of March next, and ours will be a greater burden of responsibility. The road for Japan to take has long been chosen.

"Our foreign policy is such as I have stated. After all, the foreign relations of a country are the reflection of the moral power and material strength of its people. If all of us in conformance to the august will of His Majesty fail to work together, and do what lies in our power, it will not be difficult, I am sure, to surmount any obstacles we may encounter. In face of the present international situation, I wish to appeal specially for the united support of the whole nation."

Chinese Discipline Factor in War on Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

for improving those conditions which led to Communist uprisings. Attempts are being made to improve civil administration. Training courses are given to magistrates. Land recovered is administered by rural reconstruction committees and in reallocating it recognition is taken of the interest of the present tenant. Refugee work is carried on with the granting of funds or farm implements.

Much work is being done in the field of co-operatives. Most co-operatives thus far are of the credit type, but attempts are being made to spread the true co-operative; the supply and the marketing type. Although these have as yet touched less than 1 per cent of the population, it is at least a step in the right direction.

What success these measures to improve economic conditions in Kiangsi will attain it is as yet too early to state. Unquestionably there is an earnest effort being made by many officials to deal with these conditions and the peasants indicate that they realize this by their support of the Government's forces.

When will the campaign reach its conclusion? One cannot accurately prophesy, and although every month some Government official states it will be over in a month or two, they realize that they are unduly optimistic. There is also the possibility of another successful counterattack by the Communists, but the present campaign seems more likely to succeed, at least on the Kiangsi front.

Crew of 45 Rescued at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Its crew of 45 men saved in a dramatic north Pacific rescue, the sinking Japanese freighter Hokumen Maru was a "ghost-ship" today, drifting 200 miles off the Washington coast. The coast guard cutter Chelan put out from Seattle and was expected to reach the abandoned ship for inspection some time during the day.

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Movement Irregular in Very Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Changes Are Uneven And Trading Quiet

Stock Market Enthusiasm at Low Ebb—Few Good Gains

By Forrest Price

What next?

That question evidently was uppermost with traders today.

And until it is answered nothing much is expected of the stock market.

It was a dull session and a very irregular one.

Total sales aggregated only 670,000 shares.

The gold clause decision by the Supreme Court will not be handed down until Feb. 4 at the earliest. When that is out of the way business at the old stand will be resumed.

It does not take much encouragement to induce traders to buy stocks.

For instance, stocks of some of the communications companies moved today rather briskly on the hope that a merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph would be approved by Congress. Stocks of these companies were rather active, each gaining more than a point. International Telephone also was active with only a good fractional gain.

The Mullins Manufacturing shares were active, the preferred advancing more than 8 points, and common 1.

Follansbee Bros. sold off 3 points. Fairbanks preferred rose 4½. Budd Manufacturing preferred advanced about 4.

Celotex and Shell Union preferred each dropped 2 or more. Barker Bros. moved forward 2 points. Otis Steel which made a big advance yesterday declined 4 points. Grand Union preferred dropped 3½.

In the bond market considerable attention was paid to the communications issues. An advance of 2 points or so was made by Postal Telegraph 5s. U. S. Governments moved narrowly.

Interest also was lacking in the commodities markets. Grain prices at Chicago weakened due to absence of buyers. Cotton also was lower.

Proposed new Government borrowings to help along the Administration's recovery plans are the subject of discussion in financial circles. There seems to be no way of escaping a tremendously heavy debt. The only question is how it may be distributed over the entire nation.

Financial people are particularly interested in the new Congressional bill which permits the Treasury to sell "baby bonds" on a discount basis. It is proposed that $25,000,000,000 long-term bonds and $20,000,000,000 short-term bonds may be issued through the postal service.

If the marketing of these bonds should meet anything like the success of the wartime issues of small denominations nothing more need to be desired. It is figured that it would be a great opportunity for the small investor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The stock market ticker tape stuttered incoherently today, and prices milled about in an irregular range during the greater part of an extremely dull session.

While speculative forces were not too apprehensive over the gold payment issue now before the Supreme Court, most commission house commentators were of the opinion that mixed and halting movements could be expected until the jurists hand down their decision.

News of a stimulating nature was scarce, although indications of further economic recovery were still in the ascendant.

Some Good Gainers

A few preferred shares again held the market limelight. Among these were Mullins Manufacturing, up 7 points, and Budd Manufacturing, up ½, both at new peaks for the last year or longer. Mullins common also made a new top with an advance of ¼ point. Moderately higher prices were recorded by Postal Telegraph preferred, International Telephone, Western Union, American Telephone, Westinghouse and General Electric.

Losers of 1 to 2 included Case, Follansbee and Radio preferred B. The steel group rested after its yesterday's upturn. Fractional declines were shown by U. S. Steel and Bethlehem common and preferred, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Deere, International Harvester, National Distillers, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and numerous others.

Few Bonds Rise Sharply

Bond traders concentrated their interest on a mere handful of issues during the first half of today's session.

Communications securities had a brightly advance on the request of the Federal Communications Commission for congressional approval of plans for a consolidation of telegraph services, to be worked out by the companies themselves.

Postal Telegraph 5s jumped more than 2 points to 51¾ on a first-hour turnover of close to a quarter of a million dollars. International Telephone bonds also received considerable attention, and the 5s moved up a point to 68½.

Other corporate obligations fractionally improved included American & Foreign Power 5s, at 57; Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, at 57½; Bethlehem Steel 5s, at 111; St. Paul 5s, at 5½; Chile Copper 5s, at 86; National Dairy 5¾s, at 102½, and Texas Corp. 5s, at 104⅜.

U. S. Governments continued to move within a narrow groove, with most of the list a shade lower. The principal exceptions were Treasury 4s of 1951 and 3¾s of 1943-47, up 2-32 to 2-32s of a point. Home Loan Corp. 3s were active around 100.5, off 2-32s.

Prices slipped downward over much of the foreign list.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.22	Last Jan.21
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
34½	18	2	Adams Millis	500	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	32½
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	1100	8⅝	8¼	8¼	9¼
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	..
9¾	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	100	112⅞	112⅛	112⅛	113
5⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1100	17⅝	17	17½	17⅝
5½	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	135	134½	134½	135½
23⅝	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1600	17¼	16⅜	17	16⅛
20¼	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	200	18½	18⅜	18⅜	19
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	200	53	53	53	53¼
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	4500	17	16¼	16½	16⅝
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	1180	49⅞	48	49⅛	47⅝
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
73½	48½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	80	63	62½	63	60½
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
114¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	1100	115¼	114¼	115	113¾
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	500	18⅞	18¾	18¾	19
86½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	100	43	41½	42⅞	41½
30⅝	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	24	23½	23½	23½
10	3	..	Am Ice	800	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
45¼	25¼	6	Am Ice pf	400	35⅝	34½	35⅝	34⅝
11	9¾	..	Am International	300	6	6	6	6½
1⅛	⅜	..	Am La France (h)	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
38	14½	..	Am Locomotive	200	19⅛	18¼	18¼	19
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	53	53	53	..
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Metal	600	16	15⅜	15⅞	15¼
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
36¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	..
29⅞	11⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13	13	13	13¼
17⅝	1½	..	Am Radiator	4500	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅝
38¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	22½	22	22¼	22½
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	72	71½	72	72½
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	36⅝	35¾	35¾	36⅜
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	1,200	124	124	124	125
109	91¾	3‡	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	110	110	110	110
26¼	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17¾
92	59¾	2	Am Steel F pf	10	90	90	90	91
44¾	27	2†	Am Stores	100	41½	41½	41½	41⅞
129⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	129½
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1100	105⅜	105	105⅜	105
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	60	17½	16¾	17	16¾
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	200	8⅛	8	8	..
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2500	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
106	86	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	106	106	106	..
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	37½	37½	37½	37¾
103	78¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	99⅞
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	1500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
71¼	46⅛	6	Armour Ill pf	400	68	68	68⅛	67½
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	98½	97	97	96¾
70⅛	63¾	7m	Artloom Corp pf	20	70½	70½	70½	..
18¾	7¼	..	Assd Dry Goods	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
92	46	3q	Assd Dry G 1pf	300	94	92	92	..
173¾	43¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2500	50	49¼	49¼	49⅞
90	70½	5	Atlantic Coast L	200	83	83	83	..
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	31	31	31	31⅜
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	90	108	107½	108	108
37⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	500	24⅞	24¼	24½	25⅜
65	39½	5	Austin Nichols A	30	61	60¾	60¾	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	5½	5	5	5

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	3200	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	6
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1300	26¾	26	26	26¼
34½	13½	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
39⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	80	101½	101⅜	101½	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
38½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	140	40¾	36½	40¾	36½
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
101	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	101	100⅝	101	100½
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Belding Hem	800	13	12½	12½	12⅞
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	16	15¾	15¾	16
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
40	26	2	Best & Co	300	35	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
49½	74½	..	Bethlehem Steel	7900	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	32⅛
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	76½	76	76¾	..
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	90	23⅞	22½	23⅞	23½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	1800	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¾
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
56¼	28	..	Blumenthal pf	30	40½	39⅝	40½	39¼
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	300	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
68¾	41½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	55½	55⅜	55½	55½
94	76	4†	Bon Ami A	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1300	24½	24	24	24⅜
38	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	1600	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	30½
29¾	12	2	Briggs & Stratt	1200	27⅞	27	27⅛	27⅜
27½	14	2	Briggs & Stratt	500	25	24½	25	24
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	400	39	39	39	39¼
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	49¼	49	49¼	49¾
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6½	6	6	6⅛
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	12⅜	12	12	12¼
75	50	.2	Bucyrus E pf	100	71	71	71	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	600	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	2800	33	29½	31½	29½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	500	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	300	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	400	2¾	2½	2½	3
9½	2¾	..	Bush Term deb (h)	600	10½	9⅝	10	9½
21	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	130	22½	20	20	22½
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¾	1⅜	..	Buttreick (h)	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	30	55	54⅞	55	54

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	38⅝	38	38⅜	..
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅝	3¼	3½	3⅝
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1200	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅜
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3300	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	320	37	34¾	36⅞	..
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	5800	56¾	55½	56	56½
93	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	96
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2900	39¾	39	39	39¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1700	32¼	31¾	32¼	32⅜
5⅞	1⅝	..	Celotex (Co (h)	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4	1	..	Celotex tac (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	1320	21¾	20	20	22⅜
32½	18¾	1¼	Central Aguirre	500	24¼	23½	23⅝	..
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2800	42⅜	41¼	41½	42
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	31	31	31	31
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	40½	40½	40½	40⅝
48⅝	39½	2.30	Ches & Ohio	900	43¾	43¼	43⅜	43⅝
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅝
13⅛	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	1500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
28	6¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	25½	24½	25⅛	24¾
6¼	1⅞	..	Chi RI & P (h)	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
30⅜	10¼	2	Chichasha Cot O	1,400	28¼	28¼	28¼	29⅛
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	40	12	12	12	..
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	6500	38¾	38	38	38⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
2½	1	..	City Stores	22900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
28½	10	6	Collins & Aikman	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2800	5¼	5	5	5¼
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf h)	300	28¼	27½	28	27
33¼	13	..	Colo & So Inf	50	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
19¼	6⅜	..	Columbia Gas	2000	7	6⅝	6¾	7
78⅝	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	58½	57¾	57¾	58¾
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	51	51	51	51
41⅞	21½	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	300	36½	35½	36¼	..
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	1000	42¼	42⅛	42¼	42½
53	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	56	56	56	54⅞
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	111	110¾	111	..
30½	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	500	59	59	59	59
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	23⅜	21¾	22	22¼
3¾	1	..	Conwith & So	200	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1000	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	33¼
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	34½	33¾	34	33⅝
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	900	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21¼
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	3500	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	1000	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7¾
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	200	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅞
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	64¾
36¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	500	33½	33¼	33¼	33½
15⅜	5¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	1500	18	17¾	17¾	18
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1000	65¾	65	65	65
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	1100	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	14
36¼	18¾	..	1m Crown Cork & S	100	26	24½	24½	25¼
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	44	44	44	45
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	21½	20½	20½	21
9⅝	4⅜	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	8⅜	8½	8½	8¾
91	75¼	7	Cushman 7%	50	76	76	76	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	400	19¼	18¾	18¾	19⅜

—D—

34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	5800	29¼	28½	28⅝	29
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	20	20	20	20
73½	25	..	Del & Hudson	300	38	38	38	38½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	500	16¼	16	16¼	16¾
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	75¾	75¾	75¾	75½
7	5	..	Detroit & Mack	30	4	4	4	4
55¼	29	1¼†	Devoie & Ray A	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
28⅝	21	1	Diamond Match	1500	28	27½	28	27⅞
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	500	35¼	35	35¼	..
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	600	36½	36½	36½	36½
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
82½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1000	23¼	22¾	23	23
103½	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1700	95⅝	94¾	94⅞	95
128½	115	6	du Pont deb	400	127¾	127½	127¾	127¼
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	106½	106	106	106¾

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	100	113½	113½	113½	114½
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1000	18⅜	17⅞	18½	18¼
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	60	144	144	144	..
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2700	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	8¼	7⅞	8½	7½
9⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	7¼	7	7¼	..
82	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	47	47	47	47½
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	1000	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
28¼	14⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	15	15	15	15
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	100	20	20	20	20½

—F—

27⅛	1	..	Fairbanks Co	200	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	150	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	900	20¼	19½	20	19½
11½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	50	76½	75	76½	71½
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	1900	1	1	1	..
35½	23¾	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	700	33	32¾	33	33
25¼	13½	.40	FireStone T&R	800	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	16⅞
92¾	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	93	93	93	93
69¼	53	2½	First Nat Stores	600	51¾	51½	51¾	51½
11⅞	3	..	Follansbee B (h)	5800	5⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3

Du Pont Earnings Show Good Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 earned $3.66 ashare on the common stock, including dividends from the General Motors Corp. investment amounting to $1.36 a share of du Pont stock, the company announces.

This compares with $3 a common share earned in 1933, including dividends from the General Motors investment amounting to $1.14 a share on du Pont common.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Ireegular; dull; selectivity prevails.

Bonds: Uneven; communications issues strong.

Curb: Heavy; specialties lead decline.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; gold currencies lower.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern selling; lower cables.

Sugar: Steady; trade support.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; monetary uncertainty.

Corn: Weak; stop loss selling.

Cattle: Steady to higher; top $13 last paid November, 1931.

Hogs: Steady to 10 cents lower; top $8.10.

Foreign

London—With moderate business being consummated, the stock exchange developed irregularity today. Profit-taking caused weakness in West Australian gold mining stocks, giltedged securities, rubber shares, and German bonds, but industrials, oil shares, and home rails improved. The market closed irregularly.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse, under the lead of rentes, began a recovery in international shares, notably Royal Dutch.

Berlin—Listlessness prevailed in the stagnant session on the Boerse today. The closing was dull.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Trading in cotton was comparatively quiet today, and prices sagged off following yesterday's advances under realizing or liquidation and some scattered selling, promoted by disappointing Liverpool and Bombay cables. March sold off to 12.41 during the early afternoon when active months generally showed net losses of 9 to 11 points, and was ruling around 12.45 at 2 o'clock, with the general list showing net losses of 4 to 7 points.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Total offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9368 bales and included 4187 South American. Of this amount 7681 bales were sold. Demand for crossbreds was good, especially from the home trade. There were occasional withdrawals and offerings of miscellaneous kinds were liberal owing to the sellers limits. Substantial continental business was done, and German buying was fair.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 19 was: Receipts for Jan. 19 $7,897,274.85, expenditures $16,101,695.78, net balance $2,395,725,538.21, customs receipts for the month $17,034,-988.12. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,006,296,977.21; expenditures $3,885,034,900.89 (including $2,007,712,245.95 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $1,878,739,923.48, gold assets $8,274,358,388.33.

Auburn Auto Co. Loss

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Auburn Automobile Company reports for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 net loss of $3,642,400 compared with net loss of $2,307,973 in the previous year.

Kelvinator Corp. Quarter Loss

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Kelvinator Corporation reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net loss of $290,323 compared with net loss of $341,935 in the December quarter in 1933.

American Shippers Frown On Suggested Freight Pool

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—American shippers on the eastern seaboard did not look with favor today on the international plan presented in London for a possible pooling of freight ships as a stabilization measure.

The scheme has been "initialed" by representatives of shipping associations in 15 countries and

Commerce and Finance

Deposits in Banks Experienced Record Increase During 1934

Business and Industry

Record Deposits Rise Is Revealed By Nation's Banks

Commercial Institutions Gain $7,000,000,000 During 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The greatest deposit gain in the country's banks occurred in 1934. According to a tabulation by the American Banker, daily publication, it is estimated that total deposits in the nation's commercial banks jumped from $33,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 for the year. These figures are exclusive of $10,000,000,000 in mutual savings banks.

For the first 100 banks alone, of the country's 15,290 commercial institutions, $4,500,000,000 was added to the total, boosting their deposits to the near-record figure of $21,892,329,827, which is higher than the 1929 boom year total and within 1 per cent of the $22,158,000,000 peak figure for the first 100 banks reached at the end of 1930. The deposits of this group of banks constitute 55 per cent of the total deposits for the country.

"This vast gain of deposits in a single year is indicative of the tremendous deposit money inflation which is taking place due to the twin forces of the dollar devaluation and Federal budgetary deficits," the banking organ states. "Only the almost complete refusal of businessmen to speculate or invest their funds upon the future of American business has prevented this deposit money inflation from translating itself into a cycle of active inflation of price levels.

"The usual inflationary effect of a huge increase in the money supply was negatived in 1934 by the disposition of businessmen and other depositors to pile up large idle cash balances and concentrate them in banks under the protection of Federal insurance rather than risk them in business or investment."

The three banks that top the list as the country's largest are the Chase National Bank, National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, respectively, and are all located here.

New York Bankers Pledge to Fight U. S. Competition

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—At a meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association held here yesterday which preceded a dinner in honor of Joseph A. Broderick, the Association approved a report from the Comittee on State Legislation, presented by George C. Cutler, chairman, setting forth "firm opposition to the growing policy of governments—national, state and municipal, to initiate and operate business in competition with the business of citizens."

The committee pledged itself to "oppose bills which seek to carry out such a policy, whether the business concerned be manufacturing, public utilities or merchandising," and praised a "somewhat similar stand" taken by President Roosevelt in a recent Congressional message.

The Association also approved the report of the Committee on Federal Legislation, headed by George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Among the recommendations were: that there should be a limitation upon the amount of the annual assessment which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may levy against member banks; that legislation be adopted to provide for not more than two mandatory examinations a year for banks—one by a public authority and one by private accountants reporting to the directors, and that the Postal Savings System be gradually liquidated.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

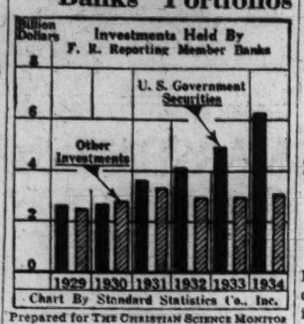
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institutions for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

U. S. Issues Dominate Banks' Portfolios



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOVERNMENT securities now constitute more than two-thirds of all investments held by banks.

Note on the chart that in 1929, 1930, and 1931 U. S. Government securities and all other investments by banks were about even.

The latter item has remained the same for the last three years, while governments held have increased at the rate of a $1,000,000,000 a year.

'Modern' Methods Urged on Carriers By Eastman Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Modern merchandising methods were urged on the railroads by Joseph B. Eastman's experts as a means of recouping lost passenger patronage.

A report presented to the transportation co-ordinator by J. R. Turney, chief of the transportation service section of Mr. Eastman's office, recommends lower fares and many changes looking to the comfort of travelers.

The report recommends, among other things, that the railroads:

Satisfy requirements of travelers for safe, clean, comfortable, complete, convenient, speedy and hospitable carriage.

Make rail travel attractive "by eliminating intricate routines and tariffs, indifferent and discourteous treatment, hawking and panhandling, discontinuous journeys, noisy, unattractive, poorly arranged and uncomfortable depots, infrequent schedules, inept equipment and exorbitant prices."

Establish "fast local service, coordinated by contract joint rates or arrangements with highway carriers at a 1½ cent basic fare" per mile.

Establish "for the thrifty distance traveler, frequent, speedy, intercarrier limited service at a 2-cent basic fare."

Establish "for those who want modern conveniences, at a reasonable cost, a high speed intercarrier reserved service at a 3-cent basic fare including berth."

Establish "for the luxury traveler a limited amount of high speed de luxe service at a 5-cent basic fare, including room and all incidentals."

Establish "quantity discounts from the standard charges for families, parties, traveling salesmen, lodges, schools and similar groups."

"Unify stations and terminals and reduce terminal switching."

Canadian Trade Over Billion Dollar Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 22—Canada's trade has passed the billion dollar mark for the first time since 1931, registering a total of $1,173,373,000—an increase of nearly 25 per cent over 1933. Thme latest monthly figures, those for December, augur well for continuance of the advance during the present year. In December, for the eighth time in 1934, trade exceeded $100,000,000, whereas in 1933 it passed it only twice and in 1932 not at all.

The greatest gain was in the matter of exports to the United States, which rose from $17,588,000 in December, 1933, to $29,246,000 last month. This increase was due mainly to large purchases of wheat, barley, and newsprint paper. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only $20,140,000, a slight decrease under the previous December, due to smaller wheat requirements.

Charles Mitchell Opens Office on Broad Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—A modestly outfitted suite of offices on the sixth floor of a Broad Street building whose entrance door is lettered simply "C. E. Mitchell & Co." houses the desk of the once powerful figure in the banking world of Charles E. Mitchell, it was learned today.

While the former chairman of the National City Bank confined himself to generalities concerning the nature of the business he expects to conduct, reports were current that his efforts would be directed at corporation work on a large scale.

Since relinquishing his connection with the National City Bank on Feb. 26, 1933, in the midst of the investigation carried on at that time by the banking committee of the United States Senate, Mr. Mitchell has maintained close contact with the financial district and former associates.

Executive—Organizer

Background of 25 years in financing, organizing, rebuilding, management, Chamber of Commerce and industries. Legal training and practice. Broad experience in public speaking and conducting sales conventions. Seeking real constructive connection. Available on 30 days' notice. Write Box M-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Steel Institute Strongly Opposed To 30-Hour Week

Sees Higher Prices and Smaller Markets—Workers Fear Pay Cuts

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Proposed legislation for a 30-hour week in industry is arousing strong opposition in the steel industry as well as among consumers of steel, it is revealed in reports received by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Steel mill employees are against the measure because they feel it will result in a reduction in weekly earnings or in freezing those earnings at existing levels.

Since the first of this year, mill operations have advanced sharply, which means more work and higher earnings each week for each employee, and any legislation which will halt this trend toward fuller pay envelopes is not expected to find favor among the workers.

A statement just released by the institute says that management of the steel industry is fearful that the difficulties attendant upon six-hour-day operations would be "unsurmountable and would cause contraction of markets."

Would Cause Price Rise

Consumers of steel view the measure as certain to make for substantially higher prices of steel production, the statement says. It is estimated, for example, that had a 30-hour law been in effect during 1934, the added direct labor cost of making steel would have been more than $100,000,000.

"Because of the large deficits indicated for 1934, the added wage cost would necessarily have been added to prices," the institute says. "In addition to the direct cost, there would be an increase in cost of all materials and commodities used in the production of steel.

"The increase in costs would result not only from higher wage rates but also from reduced efficiency in mill production; the necessity for four shifts in continuous operations; the impracticability of applying the six-hour day in single shift operations; increased costs in overhead, supervisory forces, and by reason of enhanced prices of raw materials and every commodity the manufacturer has to buy.

Consumer Would Pay More

"Increased steel making costs would be reflected in higher prices of automobiles, refrigerators, kitchen stoves, and all of the wide range of consumer products as well as all other types of goods made from steel."

The institute explains that the volume of steel orders in 1934 was only sufficient to provide three-quarters of full time employment under the existing 40-hour maximum week allowed under the code, so that the average man put in only 29.7 hours per week. Had this volume of work been shared by the greatly increased number of workers necessary to operate the mills at capacity on a 30-hour-week basis, the individual employee would have averaged no more than 20 hours.

The steel mill employee fears that the establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week, as it would apply to all manufacturing throughout the country, would materially increase the price of everything he has to buy and use and therefore would result in a substantial cut in his real wages, "below levels which the steel industry holds necessary for decent American living standards."

The institute states that "imposition of the 30-hour week in the steel industry would increase the competitive disadvantage with foreign countries and act as a boomerang upon American workmen through the loss of markets for American steel and consequent loss of jobs for steel workers."

Copper Sales Lead Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Copper has been the most interesting of the nonferrous metals from a market standpoint over the last week. Sales in the domestic market have been extremely good for these times and total for the month to date about 17,000 tons, the best business since the price of 9 cents on blue eagle copper was established last June.

The action of the European market was somewhat disappointing until Friday, when a sudden turn sent prices up ⅛c to 6.90c a pound. The conclusion to be derived is that the world-control plant for copper is making some progress.

Lead and zinc have been moderately active and prices have held steady. Spot tin has become concentrated in two or three strong hands in this country and has been commanding a premium for the last two or three days.

Portland, Ore., Exports To Cuba Rise 34 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22—The mutual agreement between Cuba and the United States to lower tariffs and encourage trade, effective in August, 1934, has demonstrated the value of such reciprocal agreements through increase of Portland's exports to Cuba during the last four months of 1934.

Exports of all articles from Portland to Cuba for the year 1934 were 8,240,325 pounds, valued at $275,791, a gain of 34 per cent in value over 1933 and almost 400 per cent over the 1932 total. Exports of paper jumped from 1945 tons in 1932 to 3150 tons last year, a 300 per cent increase.

A 20-ton movement of canned goods from Portland to Cuba in 1932 increased to 171 tons last year. Between Sept. 1 and Nov. 15, 1934, 425 tons of Oregon onions were shipped to Havana. Flour shipments for the year totaled 2806 barrels.

Canada's Heavy Electricity Use Attributed to High Fuel Costs

Edison Institute Replies to Federal Trade Commission Charge That Less Per Capita Consumption in U. S. Is Due to Extortionate Rates

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Canada's high domestic consumption of electricity in comparison with the United States is due to a much greater use of power for cooking and water heating occasioned by the high cost of coal, gas and oil. This argument is elaborated on by William M. Carpenter, economist for the Edison Electric Institute in the organization's bulletin just published, in refutation of the charges recently made by the Federal Trade Commission that the reason domestic consumption in the United States compares so unfavorably with that in Canada is the result of inefficiency and extortionate rates in this country.

"In comparing the average use per domestic customer in Canada with the average use per domestic customer in the United States, what is largely an economic question has, for lack of correct analysis, been assumed to be one as to the relative merits of private versus government ownership," Mr. Carpenter writes.

Canada's Abundance of Power

"In certain areas in Canada there has been an abundance of hydro-electric power which could be harnessed comparatively cheaply, and in many of these areas the price of gas, oil and coal has been relatively more expensive than in large areas of the United States. This economic relation has made it possible in Canada to attract a much larger percentage of domestic customers to the use of electricity for cooking and water heating than has been possible generally in this country, where these services are largly performed by coal, gas or oil."

Attention is called to the fact that the Province of Ontario, which is the largest single factor, has 80 per cent of its population concentrated in a compact area adjacent to Niagara Falls, one of the cheap water power sites in the world.

As proof that the cooking and water heating load—not municipal ownership—accounts for very high domestic uses of electricity, Mr. Carpenter cites certain cases in this country.

In the Pacific Northwest conditions are somewhat comparable to those in Canada, where the annual use is 1208 kilowathours per customer, he says. In Tacoma, served by a municipal system, the average domestic use in 1933 was 1180 kilowatt hours per annum. In Seattle, served largely by a municipal system, this average was 1090 kilowatt hours, and in Spokane, served by a private company, this annual average was 1727 kilowatt hours.

Tacoma Average Lower

"The Tacoma average has been dropping during the past two or three years, due largely to the inroads of oil and slabwood for domestic heating uses, and the average use for the State of Washington has fallen about 15 per cent during the same period," the article continues.

"In Los Angeles, however, where cheap oil and gas are abundant, the domestic customers of the municipal power and light bureau in 1933 used 580 kilowatt hours. Jamestown, N. Y., served by a municipal plant which has had very low rates for the past several years, had in 1933 an average use of 583 kilowatt hours a year.

"It is obvious that the cooking and water heating load, and not municipal ownership, accounts for very high domestic use of electricity."

Mr. Carpenter says that in Ontario the concentration of ranges is five times that of the United States and of water heaters seven times. "It is this factor that causes the high average use and the low average price for current in Canada," he comments.

Ontario's Competitive Advantages

Stress is laid on the unusual competitive advantages electricity has had as a fuel in Ontario and Manitoba, where anthracite is sold at $14 a ton in Toronto, $20 in Winnipeg, and bituminous coal costs $12.

"Cheap water power has thus been able to compete on exceptional terms and under conditions which cannot be duplicated in the United States except in a few instances," Mr. Carpenter states.

"Exclude cooking and water heating and it will be found that the average use of electricity per domestic customer in the United States as a whole is about the same as it is in the Pacific Northwest, in Ontario or in the rest of Canada. In view of the sharp competition of gas, oil and coal in large sections of the United States, it is only to be expected that progress in the development of the domestic cooking and water heating load should be much slower than in these favored areas."

News Notes—Central Europe

German Trade in Europe—German trade with the important eastern European markets has shown a persistent decline in the last two years, according to the United States Trade Commissioner at Berlin. This area, he points out, is of outstanding importance in Germany's national economy, providing as it does a near-by outlet for exports and a source of supply for its important requirements. The value of Germany's export rade to this region declined from 270,900,000 marks in the first nine months of 1933 to 148,400,000 marks in the like period of 1934, a loss of 60 per cent. (Average value of mark in 1933 was 30 cents; in 1934 about 39 cents.)

Electrical Equipment Exports—German exports of electrical equipment during October registered increases in all parts of the world, compared with the preceding month, according to the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berlin. Shipments in October were valued at 22,514,000 reichsmarks, compared with 19,633,000 reichsmarks in September. European countries absorbed 18,359,000 reichsmarks' worth of these exports in October, compared with 16,428,000 in September.

Chemical Industry—As the chemical industry is foremost among remunerative German industrial groups, German chemical companies are likely to be affected to a considerable degree by a recent law which requires conversion of all earnings above certain levels to government loans, according to the Department of Commerce. These loans, the report states, which are expected to reach 40,000,000 marks per annum, are to be utilized for carrying out public works projects and for other purposes in line with the Government's work-creation program for reducing unemployment. Many German chemical companies have continued throughout the depression to make remarkably favorable showings, some paying regular dividends up to 15 per cent on outstanding common stock.

Locomotive Industry—The German locomotive and railway-car building industries are showing considerable activity in anticipation of substantial orders from the German Railway Company, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Cologne. It is reported that preliminary negotiations are now being conducted between representatives of the railway company and the locomotive and railway-car manufacturing industries, looking to the issuance of orders totaling some 40,000,000 reichsmarks of rolling stock, for delivery during the first half of 1935.

Czech Machinery Exports—A notable stimulus to the machinery export trade of Czechoslovakia has resulted from the devaluation of the crown, which occurred last February, according to the Department of Commerce. During the first 10 months of 1934, Czechoslovak exports of machinery were valued at 153,962,000 crowns ($6,138,400), compared with 94,771,000 crowns ($3,780,000) in the like period of 1933, an increase of 62 per cent. The Skoda Works are reported to have received recently orders with a value of 200,000,000 crowns ($8,000,000).

Czech Glass Industry—Improvement in Czechoslovakia's glass industry is reported by the United States Commercial Attaché at Prague. In spite of the many discouraging obstacles now confronting this industry in a large number of its former markets, the high quality of its products and the low prices at which they are offered are again proving attractive to foreign purchasers. During the first nine months of 1934, exports of Czech glass products were valued at $16,564,920, compared with $14,671,400 in the like period of last year, an increase of 13 per cent.

Swiss Tanning Industry—Improvement in the Swiss tanning industry is indicated in a report from the United States Consul at Zurich. This industry comprises about 80 establishments. A factor in the improved situation has been the agreement reached between producers and consumers that a certain share of the local requirements would be filled from domestic sources.

Demand For Ice Skates—Switzerland offers a potential market for American ice skates, says a Washington report. It is estimated that the sale of ice skates in Switzerland amounts to between 25,000 and 40,000 pairs annually, the bulk of which is of foreign manufacture. American skates at the present time are practically unknown in this market.

Bavarian Tourist Traffic—Bavaria enjoyed a substantial improvement in its tourist business during the last season (April 1 to Sept. 30), according to the United States Consul at Munich. Much of this improvement was due to the large number of foreigners attracted to the country because of the Oberammergau Passion Play. However, the annual German opera season at Munich and Bayreuth also attracted many visitors. According to preliminary official figures, 236,000 foreigners visited Bavaria in the 1934 season, compared with 110,000 in 1933.

Austrian Steel Industry—Appreciable improvement in Austria's iron and steel industry is indicated in a report to the Commerce Department. During the first 10 months of 1934, the production by the leading Austrian producer, the Alpine Montan Company, registered a substantial increase over the like period of 1933. The outlook for this industry is notably brighter than it was a year ago, it is pointed out, and much depends on whether local manufacturers will succeed in continuing or increasing their export activities and if the Government will be in a position to support domestic production.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Continues To Hold Up Well

Efforts to Cut Values Fail —Finished Goods Business Moves at Steady Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan 22—The inherent strength of the primary cotton cloth market was again illustrated last week when it withstood persistent efforts to break values due to the general uncertainty of financial and other commodity markets while awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the gold clause cases.

Converters are doing a steady business in finished goods and are taking fresh orders daily, so they see their stocks on hand shrinking and in urgent need of replenishing. They have delayed placing their orders for the spring trade almost to the last permissible date to allow for finishing in time to catch the peak of the spring business.

The flurry caused by the gold clause cases resulted in further hesitation on the part of many converters, but others came in and placed moderate orders and thus stabilized the market. The result was that prices finished the week about where they opened, having in the meantime overcome a slight sinking spell in midweek.

Distributors seem content to let prices take care of themselves and the public appears to make up its mind, after some hesitation, to pay the price to them even though it exceeds earlier prices familiar to them. It appears as if a new flock of buyers came in from some areas not previously blessed with increased income from government activities. There appears to be a well-founded expectation that the coming spring will also disclose unexpected buying capacity.

Reports disclose that recent sales of cotton fabric goods include domestics of various types, draperies and curtain materials, bedspreads, towelings, wash fabrics, printed percales and ginghams. Many kinds of garments are selling in finished goods. Home furnishings of many kinds are selling better than they have for a long time past. While orders are not individually large, they are coming in from such a wide area that the total turnover is very satisfactory.

Mills and their agents see in these reports a very strong incentive to maintain their price structure, and they believe that the expected buying movement cannot be delayed much longer.

In fact, it is expected that many converters will be unable to secure their full quotas of spring goods unless the season is prolonged somewhat similar to the December sales. The habit of buying hand to mouth has now been resumed in full force, and one certain result is that seasonal peaks are delayed and extended.

Upward Trend At First Series Of London Wool Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today that the first series of wool sales at London for 1935 opened Jan. 15, with prices either higher than or equal to the closing rates of the final 1934 series.

Finest greasy merinos opened 5 per cent above the previous close, with other grades of greasy merinos very firm. All qualities of superior greasy crossbreds opened 5 to 10 per cent higher, with other ordinary types remaining firm.

This upward trend at London is in line with the recent advancing tendency in Southern Hemisphere markets, according to E. A. Foley, agricultural attaché at London. The bureau added that the foreign price advances "should help to maintain domestic prices at existing levels."

Opening prices of the first sale series compared with closing prices for the last series given in parentheses, both converted to cents per pound on the basis of exchange rates for the two dates, were:

Ordinary 70's at 40.54 (40.22); 64's at 39.52 (38.16); 50's at 20.27 (19.59); carding 48's at 17.23 (16.50); 46's at 16.21 (15.98); 44's at 15.71 (15.47); 40's at 14.69 (14.44), and 36's at 14.19 (13.92).

Missouri Sales Tax Seen As Ample for Relief Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22—The Associated Industries of Missouri, in an analysis of the financial condition of the State, arrives at the conclusion that a continuation of the present ½ of 1 per cent sales tax through 1936 is the only act required of the Legislature to provide sufficient revenue for relief purposes.

Their analysis is offered in opposition to Gov. Guy Park, who, in an attempt to raise about $8,000,000 annually for the next two years in order to meet demands of the FERA, has asked the Legislature to increase the sales tax.

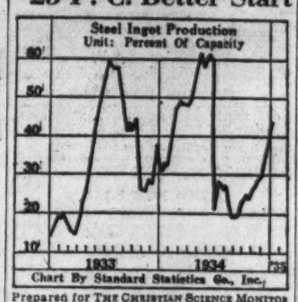
Utah Silver Production In 1934 Rises Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22—The value of Utah's silver production for 1934 of $4,512,300 was $2,528,081 higher than it was for the year before, according to figures just compiled. The 1934 production amounted to 6,985,000 ounces, as compared with 5,669,197 ounces for 1933. In 1929 the output was valued at $9,510,202.

The average price for silver increased because of Federal legislation from 35 cents an ounce in 1933 to 64.6 cents an ounce in 1934, according to C. N. Gerry and T. H. Miller of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Steel Industry Has 25 P. C. Better Start



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the accompanying chart, steel output is starting the new year at a rate 25 per cent higher than a year ago.

Commodity Prices Up Nine Tenths Of 1 P. C. During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Jan. 12 advanced nine tenths of 1 per cent to the highest level reached since January, 1931, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The bureau's index for the week ended Jan. 12 increased to 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The advance for the first two weeks of the year has been nearly 2 per cent. Compared with a month ago current prices show an increase of 2½ per cent. When compared with the week ended Jan. 13, 1934, when the index was 71.7, the index is up by 9½ per cent. It is nearly 27 per cent above two years ago, when the index was 62.0.

This week's index is 1 per cent above the high for the year 1934, the week of Sept. 8, when the index was 77.8, and nearly 11 per cent above the low of 1934, the week of Jan. 6, when the index was 71.0. When compared with the low point of 1933, 59.6 on March 4, the index is higher by approximately 32 per cent.

With the exception of hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and fuel and lighting materials, all of the 10 major groups show higher average prices than for the corresponding week of a year ago.

	Jan. 12 1935	Jan. 5 1935	Jan. 13 1934	Jan. 14 1933
All commodities	78.6	77.9	71.7	62.0
Farm products	77.2	75.6	58.6	45.2
Foods	79.7	78.5	64.2	58.2
Hides and lea prods	86.9	86.8	90.2	69.2
Textile products	70.0	70.0	76.1	52.3
Fuel and lite mate	74.2	74.1	74.4	67.8
Metals & met prds	85.6	85.6	83.7	79.0
Building materials	84.8	84.6	85.6	70.6
Chemicals & drugs	79.6	79.1	73.5	72.1
Housefurn gds	82.2	82.3	81.7	73.3
Miscellaneous	71.0	70.9	66.2	61.5
All coms other than farm prds & fds	78.1	78.0	77.9	68.1

Increased Control Of Over-the-Counter Exchanges Likely

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Legislation to give the Securities Commission stricter control over $26,000,000,000 of securities handled in over-the-counter markets by approximately 500,000 corporations may be asked of Congress by Joseph P. Kennedy.

Testifying before a Senate appropriations subcommittee, the commission chairman termed the present law inadequate in this respect. Mr. Kennedy added that unless more money were given the commission, the listed issues of $73,000,000,000 of 3500 registered corporations on the regular exchanges would be regulated, but "these other fellows" (over-the-counter operators) would "stay on the outside."

"Over-the-counter is the term generally applied to trading outside the listed exchanges.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 18 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurnished one-room apartments. Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3881.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials, Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-0833

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Cozy homes below market value; easy terms; title guaranteed. Ask MR. JOINER, 28 Gates Ave. Specializing in property management.

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices. 345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Pe. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Single young man 22-26; permanent position; must be Christian Scientist. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

WANTED—Night man for work in roadside restaurant on New Jersey State Highway No. 6, about halfway between New York and Scranton; Christian Scientist preferred. Address BELVIDERE CAMP INC., Belvidere, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINERY trimmer with high class experience. Call Hotel Roosevelt, N. Y. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs. G. PICKARD.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2388.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing. Expert Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

Treasury Now May Push $9,000,000,000 New Security Issues

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Treasury bill to permit the issuance of $9,000,000,000 of new long-term bonds and so-called "baby bonds" was approved unanimously today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The action was taken quickly after Secretary Morgenthau testified for nearly an hour that the Treasury needed more leeway in the floating of securities.

The measure was introduced only yesterday by Chairman Doughton (D—N. C.) of the committee.

Industrial Bonds Maturing in 1935 Total $200,000,000

About 20 Per Cent Less Than 1934—Fourteen Defaults Seen

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Industrial bonds maturing in 1935 will total more than $200,000,000 par amount, according to a survey by Standard Statistics. This figure is approximately 20 per cent less than the 1934 aggregate. Of the 30 more important maturities, payment in full seems assured in about a dozen instances, while 14 issues represent defaulted situations, on which no action is expected to be taken.

The largest individual maturity is the $10,856,000 issue of Wickwire-Spencer Steel, which has been in receivership since 1927. With respect to the remaining steel obligations, payment of the Bethlehem Steel 4½s, McClintic-Marshall 5½s and Trumbull 7s appears assured, while handling of the Newton Steel 7s, apparently will depend upon the outcome of the proposed Republic-Corrigan merger. If this consolidation is consummated, the bonds will be paid; otherwise, an extension appears likely.

A list of the more important 1935 maturities follows:

	Amount Outstanding
Bethlehem Steel Gold 4½s Jan. 1	$1,173,000
Newton Steel 1st 7s, Jan. 1	3,000,000
Wickwire-Spencer Steel 7s, Jan. 1	10,856,000
United Post Office 1st 5½s, Feb. 15	4,345,000
General Motors Acceptance 6s, March 1	5,000,000
Hearst Magazines deb 6s, March 1	1,000,000
Matthiessen-Hegeler Zinc 6s March 1	1,701,000
U. S. Rubber Serial 6½s, March 1	2,000,000
Lincoln Drive Apts 6½s, March 2	1,410,000
Manuf Finance 4% notes, March 2	3,132,000
Minn & Ontario Paper 6s, April 1	1,000,000
Gobel (Adolf) 6½% notes, May 1	2,250,000
Hollingshead (R. M.) Co. 1st 7s, June 1	3,503,200
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal 4s, June 1	2,500,000
Schulte Real Estate 6s, June 1	6,147,000
Intercoan Oil 1st Cons 7s, July 1	1,850,000
New Eng Lime Co. 1st 6s, July 1,	1,180,500
Hudson Bay M & S 6s, July 15	3,000,000
Corp. Securities of Chi 5s, Sept. 1	4,000,000
Punta Alegre S 6% notes, Sept. 1	2,821,700
Miller & Lux Secured 7s, Oct. 1	4,141,000
Walworth Co. Deb. 6½s, Oct. 1	1,873,500
Hearst Publications 1st 6½s Nov. 1	1,000,000
Trumbull Steel Deb., 7s Nov. 1	1,891,500
Dickinson Co. 1st 6½s, Dec. 1	1,978,500
McClintic-Marshall C 5½s, Dec 1	2,000,000
N. Y. Evening Jour 1st 6¼s, Dec 1	1,000,000
Park Centl Apt H 1st 6½s, Dec. 1	3,200,000
Park Centl H A 1st 6s, Dec. 1	3,060,000
Bellevue-Stratford (Phila) 5¾s, Dec. 15	6,000,000

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS WANTED to N. Y. City, N. J. Pa. or en route. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $2. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 46th St., Long Island City. N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

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N. Y. C., 147th St., 561 W. (B'way)—Single bed-sitting room, running water, elevator, near church and transportation. Private. $5.00. DE CAMP.

NEW YORK CITY, 3025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, housekeeping, elevator, showers, running water, $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN—$10,000 man; unusual opportunity for high grade salesman experienced interviewing important executives; large commission earnings; representing leading marketing and industrial engineering organization. Apply Friday or Saturday, Suite 333, 140 Federal Street, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.

Established 1922

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Licensed by the State of New Jersey

Descriptive Booklet

Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE young couple with small boy desire caretaker's position, estate or farm; woman, college home economics graduate; man, good all-around worker; go anywhere; excellent references; salary $80 month. JOHN W. LANE, Box 147, Pittsfield, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, graduate, free to travel, full or part time duty. Phone Vernon 1340-W. 924 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

POSITION as secretary-stenographer desired by woman experienced in legal and commercial work. Write Box P-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN PIANO INSTRUCTION Beginners and Advanced Pupils Experienced Accompanist 1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4897

HERBERT V. GELLENDRE Private and Class Instruction THE TECHNIQUE OF ACTING Available for Direction and for Lectures 116 East 59th St., N. Y. C. Plaza 2-6118

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED

WANTED—Home with attention to apartment near Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Write Box X-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality stockings to consumer, outstanding values, popular prices, frequent reorders, liberal commissions. STERLING STOCKING MILL, 47 West 34 St., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

AS WE are leaving St. Louis we want to sell our home, just outside the gates of Principia, to someone who needs a home near Principia. ELIZABETH JENKINS, 1362 Burd Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. C-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. J-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WOMEN—Be financially independent: backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for ladies', children's dresses, lingerie, etc.; also, opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. Jeanalene, Inc., Dept. 412, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Upper Montague Street
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England

Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.

Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2

Comfortable House, south aspect, good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

AT DUDLEY COURT, 13 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2 (convenient Christian Science churches)—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms, running hot and cold water, gas fires; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6, from 27/6 weekly.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2, Bayswater 2782

Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 3262

Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Canteiupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station; 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD **BRUNDON** PHONE 6238

Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Beltana," Southern Road—Cheerful house, close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort, moderate. Phone Southbourne 1180.

Bournemouth Richmond G'dns **QUORN HALL**

A really comfortable winter residence centrally heated, with hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bedrooms; large coal fires in public rooms. Private Suites if desired. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR offer you a warm welcome. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd **WIMBLEDON HALL**

4 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH. ALEXANDRA HOTEL. BATH RD.—Near sea, pavilion, shops; excellent cooking and food; garage in grounds; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH. GERVIS ROAD. EAST CLIFF.
EARL'S COURT HOTEL

Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front. Beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms; 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH. SOUTH MOUNT. Priory Road—Sheltered position, 3 mins. Gardens, Pier; first-class table d'hôte meals, vegetarian if required; hot and cold; halls centrally heated, bedroom gas fires; 4½ gns. with private sitting room, without 2½-3½ gns. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH. EAST CLIFF. HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr 2½ gns.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH. The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road. En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573. Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON Claridge, 44 Oriental Pl., 2 mins. sea. Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH Tel. 364611.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, excellent cuisine; home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 797.

FALCHEHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne. Tel. Bognor Regis 321.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 72 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

London—Windsor House

15-16 PRINCESS SQUARE, W. 2.

Spotless cleanliness. Excellent food. Running water in all rooms, and a hundred and one other personal comforts.

Full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.

THE GRANTLEIGH

Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.

Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/53 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0630

Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON—KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
"Proprietress MRS DAWSON"
4 and 6 Treboyir Rd., S. W. 2
Near Earls Court Station
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2584
(Visitors) Frobisher 2583
Terms from 3 gns. partial board

LONDON, W. 2. Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable private hotel from 2 gns.; bed and breakfast from 9/6. Bayswater 0260.

ENGLAND (Continued)

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE—Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence, electric light; central heating; garden, garage. 58-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm and cosy; reduced winter terms; bracing; cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed to beautiful English home offering rest, comfort, peace; house thoroughly warmed; ideal winter retreat; special terms 3 and 3½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel: Promenade. Fully Equipped: Centrally Heated: Electric Lift: Orchestra: Garage: Good Golf Centre. Telephone 4141. Telegrams: Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan private hotel, 47 Promenade; central hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; residents 2½ gns. Tel. 2737.

TORQUAY, BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel

Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Reduced Winter terms from 2½ gns.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church

HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET (200 rooms) LONDON, W. 1

HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W. (100 rooms)

THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1 (150 rooms)

Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD

Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST

Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly Telephone 375911
Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY, Guest House—Comfortable Scottish home; residential sunny position; extensive sea view; garage; moderate terms; personal supervision, MRS. WILSON, Larkfield Mead Road, Livermead.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL

Quiet private road; central; hot and cold running water, electric fires, chef; personal supervision; moderate terms.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL

Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY, HALDON MANOR (Private Hotel)—Facing sea; standing in own beautiful grounds; hot and cold water; near Christian Science church; well recommended; garages. Phone 2060.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL

Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY — Vernon Court Hotel: south aspect; directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 3 gns.

WORTHING. Clear View Private Hotel. facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 248411.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77.

FRANCE

PARIS XVI^e.—Mademoiselle REY, 28 rue Lafontaine, receives a few young ladies wishing to study in Paris; home, social, intellectual life; individual care; all comforts; garden. Telephone Auteuil 43-36.

GERMANY

BERLIN—HOTEL DESSAUER HOF, Stresemann Str. 95, vis-à-vis Europa Haus. Reasonable charges.

DRESDEN im Zentrum
Hotel DREI RABEN
Tel. 20070/21730

ITALY

ROME, Pension Hannover—XX Settembre 4; overlooking Barberini Gardens; all mod. conv.; lift; full pension from 30 lire; English spoken.

SPAIN

TOSSA-DE-MAR (Gerona)—Beautiful Mediterranean coast; Casa Steyer (German-Swiss management); full board 12 Ptas. (6/6) a day; modern sanitation.

SWITZERLAND

Hotel Monopol ST. MORITZ-DORF Engadin

Central. Every modern comfort. Excellent cuisine. Rooms from Frs. 5.- Pension from Frs. 13.-
J. KLEINER, Man. Propr.

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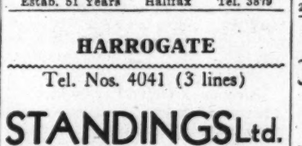
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Planes carrying 20 to 30 passengers on certain schedules and supercharging of cabins as low as 10,000 feet are seen as two definite trends of aviation in the United States by Jerome Lederer, aviation insurance official.

Now that hardly any business time is lost, Mr. Lederer said, in traversing the greatest distances between industrial centers of the United States, it is probable that there will be little economic justification for higher cruising speeds than shall be obtained within the next year or two, unless speed can be obtained at no extra operating cost. With the business time-economy requirements thus satisfied by aircraft at present in use or on order, the factor of obsolescence probably becomes less important and equipment may remain in service for longer periods than in the past.

The need for specialization of equipment will become as pronounced as in other forms of transportation. Freight and passenger baggage may be carried in separate single-engined aircraft. Short routes or routes requiring many stops will be serviced by economical, rugged, small-capacity planes operating under 5000 feet, while the longer hops will demand the maximum in flying efficiency at high altitudes (analogy: long-distance transportation of milk by large fast trucks or trains and subsequent local distribution by horse and wagon or electric trucks). Specialization will lead to greater economies of operation and therefore more communities can be expected to receive the benefits of scheduled air services.

Payload Efficiency

Mr. Lederer predicted a larger future for flying boats. The longer distances for which they are designed, coupled with increasing foreign competition, may combine to make them the leaders in aircraft in the development of fuel economy, higher cruising speeds and payload efficiency.

Great Britain's Imperial Airways, Holland's K. L. M. lines and Air France are seen developing planes with higher cruising speeds and certain peculiarities of design to fit the vagaries of weather and terrain encountered on their trans-African and trans-Asiatic routes. The wide stretches without service facilities, sand storms reaching as high as 10,000 feet, hostile tribes, inundation of airports, the hordes of locusts and military preparedness are some of the factors influencing new designs.

A longer life for power plants is visualized by Mr. Lederer. Engines will probably be retained many more hours in service unless more economical ones are developed. The variable pitch propeller combined with higher octane fuel and boosting of power in takeoffs through supercharging may produce and permit higher payloads to be lifted from the ground.

Duplicate Instruments

The use of duplicate instruments and duplicate pumps to operate instruments, wider use of de-icing equipment, radio and the increasing efficiency of weather forecasting due to the application of the polar front theory will enable pilots to operate more intelligently under adverse conditions. Undoubtedly blind landings at least on non-passenger schedules will be attempted on a commercial scale with the aid of recently developed radio equipment. These advances combined with thorough instruction of pilots on how to take advantage of all the facilities at their disposal will bring more regular performance than heretofore.

Roofing of docks, railroad yards, buildings, the employment of autogiros or flying boats and ramps will be considered in the near future, Mr. Lederer said, in reducing the ground time from airports to city centers and vice versa. An air trip from New York to Chicago now involves about 80 per cent air time and 20 per cent ground time.

* * *

The Detroit News has notably adopted many of the so-called competitive mediums of newspaperdom. The News early invited radiocasting within its fold in the establishment of Station WWJ as an adjunct to its news reporting. It commissioned speed boats to rush pictures up the Detroit River from the Belle Isle airport. A fleet of cars gassed and with motor running awaits its reporters on rush assignments. Logically, in time, the News took aviation under its wing and purchased a Lockheed Vega which scored in many important news stories and picture assignments.

This experimental Vega has now been replaced with a specially built Orion which is virtually a flying newspaper office and a "nemo," or remote point transmitter for sport or special outdoor radiocasts. Mounted in the left wing is a Fairchild aerial camera that "shoots" pictures in machine-gun fashion. Another camera in the floor of the plane takes vertical views. Provisions are made also for "shooting" pictures manually from either side or through the top of the plane. Equipment includes seats for three passengers, a desk for reporter or radio operator, a transmitter, an automatic pilot and floats to replace the retractable wheels for water operation.

Boston Art Notes

Ilse Bischoff

The Junior League has given us some very interesting art shows this season. The latest offering keeps up the good standard and brings to our attention recent prints from the wood-block, made by Ilse Bischoff.

The wood-cut is an attractive medium when not pressed into service beyond its boundaries. The line is thick and the design emerges from a few prominent details, tastefully placed. Miss Bischoff offers a travelogue in wood-cut. She depicts landscapes, ballerinas, scenes of the theater, peasants. She has an eye for the telling gesture, the appropriate accent, and accordingly she contrives to tell a great deal in a small space. It is the function of a good illustrator to relate ideas cleverly. Miss Bischoff is very communicative.

Some Russian subjects are especially interesting, for Miss Bischoff has illicited the simple characteristics of the peasants as they watch a ballet from seats in the box or as they stand in line waiting patiently their turn at the co-operative shops.

Some panoramic views of Germany condense a great deal of material into a small frame, without crowding.

Accessions

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there are some convases recently added by purchase or gift to the permanent collection. One canvas, ironically entitled "The Joy of Living," was painted by George Luks, and it contains the bitter note of human irony. George Luks was capable of forcing up a subject with dramatic device, and his gift in that direction is apparent here. Two other canvases are a sketch of the poet Paul Verlaine by the French Impressionist, Eugène Carrière, and "Portrait of a Professor," by Alexander James. D. A.

Theaters

"Trial by Jury," "The Pirates"

Hats off, ladies and gentlemen, to the choristers of the Gilbert and Sullivan company now appearing at the Colonial Theater. They are as different from one's usual conception of the musical comedy chorus singer as is a Shakespearean clown from one who gambols in the circus ring. The D'Oyly Carte aggregation is not only a chorus, it is composed of actors. For instance, the 12 jurymen in that delightful travesty, "Trial by Jury," have enough individual comedy to supply half a dozen allegedly "funny" turns on the vaudeville stage. And as for the ladies of the chorus, not only are they light of toe, melodious of voice, of unusually fair countenance—but they show intelligence, exemplified in individuality. In a word, they're actors, not puppets.

What wonderful tonic is the hearty laughter provoked by clean humor. Would that some of our modern writers might take a leaf out of Gilbert's unsullied book. The audience last night, ranging from the gray-headed theatergoer to the novice, received that trifle, "Trial by Jury," with roars of laughter or the more constrained chuckle of delight. The costumes of the jurymen, the antics of the judge and the usher, kept the audience on the broad grin.

So much for the chorus—what about the principals? Well, it is true they were not the Jessie Bond, the Rosina Brandon, the Rutland Barrington, of old, or the inimitable, the graceful, the prince of patterers, George Grossmith, père. In their places, however, we find almost as distinguished, and in some instances quite as distinguished artists—Miss Kathleen Frances, Miss Dorothy Gill, Miss Doreen Denny, Mr. Sydney Granville, Mr. Leslie Rands, Mr. Frank Steward, Mr. Richard Walker, Mr. Darrel Fancourt, Mr. Derek Oldham, and, in Mr. Grossmith's old rôle of Major-General Stanley, Mr. Martyn Green.

"The Pirates of Penzance," delicious nonsense and delectable score, brought to a satisfying close a performance gratifying both to one with memories of the old Savoy days and to one getting his first experience of Gilbert and Sullivan. E. B.

Boston Stage Notes

The Gilbert and Sullivan bill of the Savoyards at the Colonial will be changed Thursday evening to "The Yeomen of the Guard."

A new play, "Loose Moments," by Courtenay Savage and Bertram Hobbs, will be presented next Monday evening at the Wilbur. It is said to deal with the paying guests of a once aristocratic house in North Carolina.

The D'Oyly Carte offerings at the Colonial next week will be "The Mikado" for the first three days, "Princess Ida" on Thursday evening and "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore" Friday and Saturday.

John Van Druten's "The Distaff Side," with Dame Sybill Thorndike, will open an engagement Feb. 4 at the Shubert.

On Feb. 11, "Dodsworth," with Walter Huston, will come to the Colonial.

"Petticoat Fever," comedy with Dennis King, will be presented at the Plymouth beginning Feb. 18.

Music

Dr. Boult's Farewell

As his farewell concert to a Boston audience, Dr. Adrian Boult gave the patrons of the Monday evening series of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts the cream of the numbers played during the eminent Englishman's brief season of conducting the orchestra during Dr. Koussevitzky's mid-season furlough. Opening the program last night with Holst's Fugal Concerto for flute and oboe (Messrs. Laurent and Gillet, soloists) he proceeded to the Mendelssohn Scherzo in G minor from the Octet, Op. 20 (orchestrated by the composer), the Haydn Symphony in G major, No. 88 and the Schubert Symphony in C major, No. 7.

Each item listed has been under review in this column, yet mention must again be made of the charm of the concerto by Holst and the virtuosity displayed by Messrs. Laurent and Gillet, together with the orchestra, in the concerto by Holst and the virtuosity displayed by Messrs. Laurent and Gillet, together with the orchestra, in the performance of it. The Mendelssohn Scherzo also delighted the Monday audience as it had the Friday and Saturday audiences previously, and while we are somewhat more accustomed to a diminished orchestra for Haydn, the measures last night again assumed an opulence probably undreamed of by the composer, and possibly not in line with the original endowments of the work. The Schubert, however, was the songful symphony its composer certainly must have intended it to be, and Dr. Boult lost no opportunity to bring forward its lyricism.

Dr. Boult has proved himself an ingratiating musical ambassador in behalf of works by his compatriots. His sense of propriety and his direct methods of conductorial approach have won for him the gallant regard of his audiences and the very obvious respect of the members of the superb orchestra placed at his disposal. He has been a welcome visitor. G. M. S.

Daily Features

Attention sixth grade: Who is now singing, "Yes, Saar, That's My Baby"?

Another reason for not despising our enemies: we ourselves made them.

Yucca Jim

War Talk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF, INSTEAD of givin' so much space to a lot of war talk, the news agencies would define real truthful the sources of disquietin' stories, we might find the same emanatin' from parties which is plannin' to set back out of range, when the firin' starts, an' gather in the dollars. I reckon if their money was drafted along with the men which they send in to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, most of these same would turn out real ardent pacifists an' willin' to talk things over reasonable. Profits, trade expansion, personal ambition, carefully fostered hatreds an' suspicion—not world nor national welfare—is the incitin' cause of war. I guess there is few national conflicts which would have took place but for a bunch of self-interested parties sickin' on the dogs of war. War never accomplished any result which could not have been accomplished by both sides gettin' together an' talkin' things over sensible. In the ranch country, why fryin' a little bacon while we discuss a disputed brand has plumb done away with the six-gun as a piece of everyday wearin' apparel. — *Yucca Jim.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joanna, the Wife of Chuza

WE ARE told in Luke 8:2f., that Joanna, the wife of Herod's steward, Chuza, was one of those who, like Mary Magdalene, Susanna, and many others, "had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities" by the Way-shower; and we cannot wonder that in her gratitude for her cure she "ministered unto him of her substance," as he proceeded through the district of Galilee with his disciples.

It is generally conceded that she was among "the women that followed him from Galilee" (Luke 23:49) and that therefore she was present at the crucifixion *(Ibid.)* and joined with the others in preparing "spices and ointments" for the Master's burial (23:56). In any event, Joanna and two companions are mentioned by name in Luke 24:10 as bearing tidings of the Resurrection to the 11 apostles and those who were with them.

What They Say

The First Desire

"The masses are always more eager for security than they are enamored of liberty."—*Glenn Frank.*

Radio Music

"Radio uses up so much music that it's like a robot with a terrific appetite."—*George Gershwin.*

Worth Knowing

THE COVERDALE BIBLE PUBLISHED ON OCT. 4, 1535 WAS THE FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Far Eastern Section of the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Geisha Girl, Honolulu — H. C. Myers, Portland, Ore.

Japanese Shoe Repairer — L. E. Shrock, Seattle

Engrossed — C. H. Whitaker, Shanghai, China

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.

—F. W. FABER

The Children's Corner

The Discontented Pebble

IN A glen between tussocks of grass there lay a pebble. One evening when the wind blew by that way he heard the pebble sigh: "Oh, dear, if I could only go out in the wide world a bit!" As the wind was kind-hearted, he said to the pebble: "I will give you three wishes. Three times you can wish yourself wherever you want, and each time I will carry you there."

Immediately the pebble wished himself on the great cliffs which he had looked at every day and envied. He had always thought that he had a wonderful luster and now he wanted to show it off. He fancied that the cliffs must greet his coming with delight and gratitude. But when the expected welcome failed to appear, he got quite out of humor.

The biggest cliff noticing the pebble's annoyance, said: "If you just want to shine, you are of no use to us. Cliffs can form only where all holds fast together. It is perfectly plain you are not made for such a life. However, we'll give it a try."

As time went on, many sorts of grains of sand and pebbles came and laid themselves on top of our little pebble. The pebble was provoked and cried: "What are you trash thinking about, to want to push me underneath, don't you see my beautiful luster? Take yourselves off."

When the cliffs heard that they grew indignant and said: "We saw from the first that you could not hold fast to us. You had better move along or we will let you fall, regardless."

This language vexed the pebble exceedingly. He called the wind that was just blowing around the cliffs and said: "Dear wind, please take me with you. Carry me down to the beautiful Promenade below, where all the well-dressed people walk. Surely they will have a higher appreciation of my worth. I have often seen stones less beautiful than I mounted in gold at their throats and on their hands."

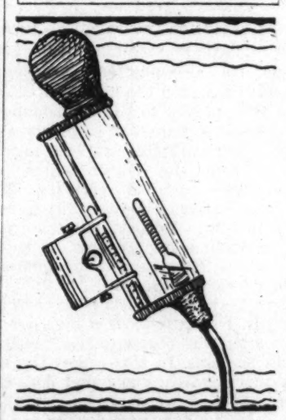
The wind took the pebble up and fulfilled his second wish. Now our pebble lay happily expectant in his new place. But the people went by, often walking over him and trampling him into mud. While he was thus sorely distressed about everything around him, a little girl came that way, took up the pebble, but threw it right away saying: "Oh, it's just a pebble." Then the pebble wept bitterly.

He felt so lonesome, so neglected and so useless. He thought of the glen with its many blades of grass, to which he might be a support, and which he had helped in their growth until new shoots in turn needed his support. Filled with the longing to help he wished himself back there again.

Then one evening the wind came by and the pebble begged the wind to take him back as quickly as possible to his old place in the glen. He did not want to go up high again, he did not even want to shine any more, he just wanted to serve. The wind rejoiced over this last wish. As quickly as he could he carried the pebble to his proper place.

How happy the pebble was when he heard the blades of grass say how much they had missed him and how great was their joy at his return. From now on he did his duty joyfully. But if a blade of grass or another pebble asked about his adventures, he had nothing to say.

With the Inventors



Lighted Hydrometer

THIS hydrometer has the new and practical feature of a flashlight arrangement on the side, so that when the service station attendant is testing the battery under the floorboard of an automobile, he may easily ascertain the reading. This invention, which earned U. S. Patent No. 1973140 for G. R. Carlson of Metuchen, N. J., is of the type that hopes to lift an existing mechanism above its competitors, rather than to enter a new field.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Egg Artist

RECENTLY an unemployed artist hit upon a novel idea that has proved very profitable to him. He found that very astonishing results could be obtained by painting faces on ordinary white eggs. The white egg served as a head, upon which he pasted hair in its appropriate place, and then he painted in the features. He then added the necessary clothes, and provided it with a base—the finished product being a miniature bust. The likenesses of many famous people were made into these unusual works of art.

Now the artist has a long list of orders from people who want similar busts made of themselves.

J. N. Jr.

Daily Anecdote

Foote Takes Himself Off

FOOTE was the greatest mimic of his day, and few since have equaled him. General Blakeney, who had a peculiar way of shrugging his shoulders and lisping when he talked, was one of the subjects of Foote's imitations. The general was not well pleased when it was brought to his attention, and sent for Foote.

"Sir," said General Blakeney, "I hear that you have an excellent talent at mimicking characters; and, among the rest, I find that I have been the subject of your ridicule."

Foote was most affable. "O, sir," he said, "I take all my acquaintance off at times. In fact, I often take myself off."

"So!" said the general, "pray let us have a specimen."

Foote deliberately put on his hat and gloves, took his cane, and making a bow, left the room. The general waited for some time, and then realized that Foote had, indeed, *taken himself off.*

For the Scrapbook

To listen well is a second inheritance.—*Publilius Syrus.*

Justice is simple, truth is easy.—*Lycurgus.*

Sovereignty over an alienated people is insecure.—*Seneca.*

In Lighter Vein

Habit

Reporter: "Why all the gloom?"

Editor: "I received a letter yesterday informing me that I was the beneficiary of a large bequest; and in the rush, I replied, 'Your contribution is returned with thanks.'"

His Job

Peck: "My views on bringing up the family are—"

Mrs. Peck: "Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal." — *Minneapolis Tribune.*

Happy Days

"Mother," exclaimed little Jane, "they're going to teach us domestic silence at school now."

"Do you mean domestic science," asked her mother.

"There is a bare hope," interrupted father, "that our little Jane means what she says."

Repetition

Professor: "Have I told this joke in class before?"

Class (in chorus): "Yes!"

Professor: "Good! This will make twice. The third time you will probably understand it."—*Denison Herald.*

Preferred the Slam

"Good morning!" said the canvasser. "I have here a simple gadget to prevent doors from slamming—"

"Not this door, thank you."—*Tit-Bits.*

Things of Beauty

The preservation of the Bible through the ages.

—*R. H., Watford, Herts, Eng.*

A puppy curled up and sleeping in a spot of sunlight.

—*Frances D. P., Des Moines, Ia.*

A flock of little sparrows frolicking in new snow.

—*Lulu E. B., Tomah, Wis.*

Sunrise on the prairie, with nothing to obscure the view.

—*Jennie M. W., Mitchell, S. Dak.*

Moonlight over the sea and quiet sands washed by the tide.

—*Annie E. A. C., Ferndown, Dorset, Eng.*

A lone dandelion illuminating late November.

—*Ida S., Polson, Mont.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supper at the Nursery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ONE might think that small children would make a wild scramble to reach the supper table, at a given signal, but it is a delightful procedure at the Goodwill Day Nursery. It is a charming climax to a busy day in the playroom—which has been interrupted by naps in little beds in the dormitory.

The lady-in-charge seats herself at the piano and plays a lively march. The children stop playing and sit down on the little chairs ranged about the walls. One boy begins the parade by selecting a girl for a partner. At last all the children are paired off and in line—then they march in, hand-in-hand, toward the table. The table is wide and low, with little chairs at each place, and a bib and a spoon for each child. In the center is a large bowl of goldfish. The canary in his cage at the window is evidently too interested even to chirp.

Standing behind their chairs, the children salute the flag hanging on one wall. This is what they say, with right hands pointing straight and true. "I give my hand, I give my heart, I give my head, to my country. One country, one language, one flag." They they sing a song which ends with the pledge, "A good American I will be."

They sit down, bow their heads, and repeat together a short prayer.

We thank Thee, Lord, for food and friends,
And all the good Thy mercy sends.

The lady-in-charge sits at the head of the table, and now she begins to ladle porridge and hot milk into bowls, which the bigger girls help to carry it round. Little towy heads, black heads, brown heads, bend over the bowls; and the porridge is disposed of quietly.

Often there is cake, but only if some friend brings it. If the cake-bringing friend is present, the youngsters clap their hands for thanks, and when the friend departs, they throw a kiss soberly, according to nursery etiquette.

These children belong to mothers who are employed all day and if the mothers can afford it, they pay a small fee.

Brevities

Tyler (Texas) Courier-Times: Strangely enough, the fellow who never talks about his troubles manages to stay out of them.

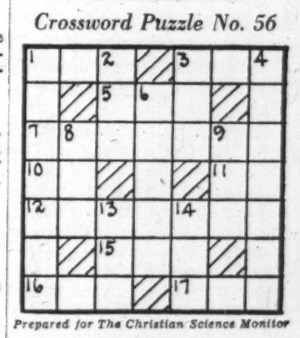
Clarendon News: Before condemning a writer's work because it is not original, think how much worse it would be if it were.

Denison (Texas) Herald: Many a modern boy cannot only fill his father's shoes, but shirts and coats as well.

Minneapolis Tribune: A woman writer advises women to "treat your maid with the same respect as you treat your husband." Yeah; and then see how long a maid will stay.

New Yorker: A reader questions our recent revelation that the forgotten man was James K. Polk. Her nominee is Whistler's father.

Crossword Puzzle No. 56



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Drinking cup
3—Equality
5—Employ
7—Goddess of chastisement
10—Pronoun
11—Chemical symbol for Cobalt
12—Basket
13—Part of the head
16—Organ of vision
17—Goddess of the dawn

Down

1—Ecclesiastic band
2—An amorphous brittle mass
3—Foot-like organ
4—Has recourse
6—A plant
8—Greek letter
9—Freeze
13—Born
14—Wrath

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Stumping Dad

By CARMACK

Last night I wanted to have a frolic with the Boss but he seemed to have a lot of home work to do—
So it looked as though I'd have to take a snooze instead—
But suddenly the Boss got up and asked his Dad to help him, and I said to myself-"Good-there may be time for a frolic after all"—
But shucks- the Boss's Dad didn't seem to be able to do it any faster than the Boss—
And about half an hour later I decided I might as well forget about a frolic and go on with my snooze-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Is News?

THE press of the world daily spreads its answer over acres of news print. But occasionally journalists attempt a more conscious definition. The Associated Press has listed the following as the ten outstanding news stories of the last twelve months:

Hauptmann's arrest.
King Alexander's assassination.
Hitler's blood purge.
Shooting of Dillinger.
Death of Dollfuss.
Birth of Dionne quintuplets.
Morro Castle disaster.
Democratic off-year victory.
San Francisco general strike.
Insull trial.

Of course, no All-America team was ever chosen which satisfied everybody. Every reader will have candidates he considers superior to some in this list. For instance, can we leave out Japan's denouncement of the Washington Treaty, Russia's joining the League of Nations, the League's settlement of the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute, revaluation of the dollar, the arms investigation, the London-to-Melbourne air races, California's rejection of EPIC, the non-aggression treaty between Germany and Poland, America's proposals for international supervision of the arms traffic, not to mention other less spectacular but possibly more important events. In 1793 the invention of the cotton gin may not have looked like news. But in another column of this page Mr. Williams tells what this "small" event did to the world. If 1934 had a comparable invention or discovery it should have been news.

In fairness it should be recognized that the Associated Press has not tried to list the biggest *events*, but only the biggest *stories*. Presumably, then, the basis is not primarily importance but interest.

Keen and quick, this kind of reporting leaves the reader the major job of integrating the news and putting it in perspective. The better newspapers, and their readers, feel this. They see that even in a story of a man biting a dog, what happened before and after, the whys as well as the whens and wheres, are requisite.

Some of the stories on the A. P. list were news both for the sellers of sensations and to the more serious journals. But for different reasons. For the murdermongers the Dillinger killing was bargain counter stuff. For many other papers it was newsworthy chiefly because it symbolized a popular revolt against crime and the success of federal mobilization to combat it. Alexander's assassination took its importance, and part of its interest, even for the tabloids, from the intricacies of European policies and the fear that it might touch off another world war.

Several others were important as well as interesting. The death of Dollfuss was far more than the assassination of a picturesque premier; it ended Italy's support of treaty revision and paved the way for Franco-Italian-British stabilization of Europe. The Hitler purge gave democratic countries a jolting object lesson in the operation of dictatorships. Coupled with the murder of Dollfuss and the recent Communist purge in Russia, it awakened an appreciation of democratic methods and a determination to preserve them which may be regarded as one of the fundamental developments of the year.

The victory of the Roosevelt Administration in the November election was news not only because it spectacularly reversed the usual off-year trend but because it gave assurance that America would continue its recovery effort under unified governmental leadership possessing a popular mandate for vigorous measures.

Outside the Associated Press list, which has a 70 per cent content of death and disaster, there was big news which never splashed the front pages. Probably the biggest, especially in the United States, was recovery. While economists believe that the turn came in 1933, progress toward recovery was both important and interesting news in 1934. Again, why wasn't the dropping of NRA's pilot big news? The final incident was undramatic, but General Johnson's retirement symbolized an about-face in the whole policy of Government toward industry. It climaxed though it did not end a retreat from price-fixing and restriction which possibly affected Americans more deeply than any news of the year.

In the field of foreign policy some newspapers gave prominence to the discovery that the State Department is working out vital changes in American neutrality statutes, designed to keep the country out of war. Of course, the prevention of war may not seem so interesting as the starting of one, and for that reason the bolstering of peace in Europe, both by the League's settlement of incipient wars and by new understandings which link Britain, France, Italy and Russia, could be passed over by the seekers of interest.

But what about Japan's denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty? Here was a story that "broke" on a fixed day and hour and that contained plenty of exciting elements. The vast potentialities of the Pacific's future were involved. And in this connection it is quite possible that General Smuts's speech in London in November—unnoticed by most American papers—was as big a news event as the year boasted. It disclosed, if it did not crystallize, Britain's decision to go along with the United States instead of seeking commercial gain in the Far East by a new alliance with Japan.

Newspapermen may be excused if they do not see the full import of events which only history can truly evaluate. Yet they can find a rich field for their insight and a test for all their art by digging deeper to find what is important and then giving their readers a new appreciation of how interesting important news may be. They may then revive that fine old name for newspapers—intelligencers. We cannot yet expect the answer to the question, What is news? to be the same as that to Pilate's famous question, but we can keep an eye on the ideal.

Transplanting Peoples

A THOUSAND and one nights of "human interest" stories could be written around a certain formidable document of which the League of Nations has just taken official notice. This, the final report of the mixed commission for exchange of Greek and Turkish populations, records completion of an eleven-year task of uprooting and resettling 2,000,000 people.

Agreements made after Turkey's victory over the Greek army in Asia Minor in 1922 called for transplantation of both Greeks and Turks to territory ruled by their own governments. The task fell to the League, whose commission has so handled it as to earn Pierre Laval's description of its work as "an example in the history of international co-operation."

It is not merely because of the size of its job that the League deserves credit. This segregation of Greek and Turkish populations where their mixture had been accompanied by serious racial friction seems the best solution possible in this case. Yet the human price of the solution should not be overlooked, for it is one which may have to be paid in other parts of the world if extreme nationalism is allowed to govern minorities questions.

Many of the Greeks and Turks who were affected by the agreement for exchange of populations had lived for generations on the soil and in the communities from which they were to be uprooted. They had found social and economic niches for themselves. They had learned to love their surroundings with that love which comes of lifelong familiarity, and which comes closer to patriotism than does the artificial attitude which nationalism develops. But because of the inharmony which teaching of distorted nationalism helps to produce among peoples, they had to be severed from things that human beings usually hold dear and sent to find new means of support, new friends, new interests, under strange and often most discouraging conditions.

Very considerable difficulties have been encountered by the League in adjusting claims to property, and in settling questions of exemptions. One of these questions had to be referred to the World Court at The Hague. In fact, the entire chapter, while it has its brighter sides, must be written down chiefly as an illustration of the sad alternatives which men choose when they relinquish efforts to live together in justice and peace and attempt instead to conduct themselves according to theories of racial inequality or exaggerated national pride.

The Return of Mr. Lloyd George

FOR the last three years Mr. Lloyd George has been a dark horse in the political world. Since he refused to support the National Government in 1931, and stood apart from both of the groups into which the Liberal Party became divided, he has taken little part in public life. He retired like Achilles to his tent, and there wrote the four volumes of his war memoirs.

And now he has announced his return. There has been a preliminary flourish of trumpets. He has been preparing, with the co-operation of "bankers, industrialists, economists, agriculturists and politicians of all parties," a new manifesto setting forth a plan of national reconstruction. We are reminded of the brilliant and valuable reports which he had drawn up on behalf of Liberals some years ago, dealing with the mines, agriculture and industrial reorganization. The new manifesto starts where those left off, and shows how the Government may make a vigorous attack on the permanent problem of unemployment by measures for dealing with banking, industry and agriculture, and by the expenditure of large sums of money on productive works.

His appeal will not be to any particular party. He expects to carry with him some of the energetic younger Conservatives who are dissatisfied with the negative attitude of the Government. He counts upon rallying round himself and his program a few of the Liberals and a few of the Socialists; and may it not be that in the next Parliament—Labor being stronger and the National Government supporters weaker—he may find himself with a group of followers whose vote on either side would be the determining factor? If so, once again Mr. Lloyd George would be the virtual ruler of Britain. That appears to be the calculation. Mr. Lloyd George is as resourceful as ever. He may or may not succeed, but he will make British politics more exciting.

A Marxist Dialogue

A Book of the Day

JULIUS F. HECKER'S method of giving Communism the upper hand in a book of debate is that of many an American municipal boss. He controls his opposition. THE COMMUNIST ANSWER TO THE WORLD'S NEEDS (New York: John Wiley. $3) is 300 pages of dialogue, wherein Mr. Hecker rears up a Socratov to guide a gentlemanly group of Englishmen through the mazes of dialectic. Just as an American Republican boss runs the Democratic machine on the sly, Mr. Hecker dictates the argument of Fascist and Douglasite, Socialist and Liberal. Just as surely does his Socratov come out on top.

* * *

This book is a book of method and should be criticized as such. Admittedly, Mr. Hecker creates little that is new. He assembles; and aims, as he says, to feed the widest circle of readers. He stages what purports to be a fair and impartial forum between spokesmen for all the leading contenders for tomorrow's form of government.

It must be admitted that the debate has little in common with the dialogues that took place in odd corners of the agora in a disillusioned Athens, led by a homely old gentleman in a rumpled tunic. There is neither a meeting of minds nor a spirited debate. The moment a dilemma shows its horns, the author invokes the calm of gentlemanly debate, and any disposition to an impaling rushes to cover. As a result, the admirer of the Athenian Socrates finds but little of true dialogue. Rather is there a series of soap boxes. Socratov, taking the stump last, carries off the honors.

With the book's aura of impartiality dispersed, the reader finds much useful information on Fascism and social credit, and the arguments for the evolution of capitalism, boiled into short space. But the answers of Socratov are pure Marxist dogma.

* * *

Now, the average reader of today is not primarily interested in what Marxism will do within the U. S. S. R., or in what it would have done to the capitalism of 1848. He has a right to expect the Communist to show his professed realism by adapting his system to the outside world of 1935. This, Socratov does not do. He sticks to the stock answers.

Perhaps this average reader of today is acquainted with G. D. H. Cole's "What Marx Really Meant," which is probably the best introduction to Marx on the contemporary book mart. In that case, he is accustomed to thinking of Marxism as a method, not as an inflexible code of rules. He wants the Marx challenge interpreted, not recited by rote. He would have been more pleased had Socratov displayed the adaptability which he suspects Marx would show, were he here today. Moreover, in view of the great Athenian's perpetual "What is it?" the name Socratov is perhaps a misnomer.

S. R. D.

A Strong Barricade Needed

The World's Worst Linguists

THE English language "as she is writ" on the Continent is capable of brightening almost any tourist holiday. Anglo-Saxons are indefatigable travelers and paradoxically they are poor linguists. Therefore all continental nations, reaching out for tourist patronage, display many signs and public notices in a language which is presumed to be English.

I have amused myself by "collecting" notices that caught my eye. As a preface I must set down the exact wording, very British this time rather than continental, of a notice which appears on the second-class decks of the Dover-Ostend boats. If, for economy's sake, you make this short passage "second class," as I have done, you read:

"This poop contains 2304 square feet and is certified for 255 second-class passengers when not occupied by cattle, animals, cargo, or other encumbrance."

Arriving in Belgium one visits Ypres and finds in the central square a large notice announcing: "Enquiries Given Free"; and in the Grand Redan of Nieuport one notes that "The Service is not responsible for accidents who may happen."

In the splendid old moss-and-canal city of Bruges I once stayed at the Panier d'Or, whose restaurant is one of the most notable in Belgium, and in its *lavabo* I saw this sign: "Please to don't throw any obturating material into the washbowls." Having a high regard for the Hotel of the Golden Basket I was pleased to didn't.

Traveling on to Liége, the Walloon capital, in my hotel bedroom I found a sign stating that guests are requested "to pay anticipately the price of the room," and that "all complaints or desires are to be mentioned at the cash."

* * *

I visited Berlin and in an Italian car which took me thence to Munich and Verona I read the following remarkable verbigeration relative to property damage caused by passengers:

"When the fact does not vest the character of voluntary damage if the transgressor declares himself ready to make an oblation equal to the minimum of the fine over and above the eventual damages the agent receives the sum due and gives a receipt. The oblation extinguishes the penal action."

Leaping on a magic carpet and sailing to Iberia I recall a notice seen at the entrance to the gloomy Escorial, outside Madrid. It relates to the tariff payable to guides, and its wording is quite as luxuriant as that of the Italian car notice. The masterpiece, as set down in my journal, reads: "Visitors are prayed to lay all information to the Alcalde against violators of this disposition."

An interesting hotel advertisement in another Spanish city reads: "The Hotel Sevilla will call really the attention of the connoisseur," but Spain, after all, is nothing by comparison with Portugal in concocting "embroidered" English. At the Portuguese frontier all aliens receive an imposing document of many headings and subheadings regarding "Foreigners' Documentation." Two of the paragraphs in the English version serve as fair samples:

"Article 3. All foreigners that come to Portugal are obliged to present in the first twenty-four hours, counted since their arrived, with four photographies and documents legalized in manner to do their identification.

"Article 13. Every foreigners that at the date of publishing of this decree are out from their habitual residences at Portugal, and for a longer term of the fixed in the 2nd article can execute the disposed in the same article provisiouallz, where eventually they are using the primitive title delivred without playing new emolumei

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Those foreigners, however, who fail to comply with these marvelously intricate instructions may be compelled to "play certain emoluments as a fine for their negligation." Nor can they appeal to earlier and milder regulations for the document concludes with the words: "The contrary legislation is revocated."

Of course in this whole matter the joke is really on us. We Anglo-Saxons do not even attempt to learn other languages. Our efforts are pitiful rather than ornate and mildly amusing. Continental shopkeepers have a natural interest in our shopping dollars and shopping shillings as they advertise (as in Munich): "In This Bussiness Is English Spoken," or (as in le Havre): "No Humbug. The King's English Spoken Here."

But how would *our* German or French or Spanish or Portuguese signs read? One trembles to guess. Our safety obviously lies in intrenching our position as the world's worst linguists.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Looking Over the Legal Breastworks

By Frank L. Perrin

NO MORE encouraging evidence is afforded of the public's determination to reinforce its equipment of defense against predatory influences than the organized movement to lessen the law's delays. The strength of the law, fortified by accumulated precedents which have assumed the dignity of rules, has, in fact, proved to be an encumbering weakness. Cumbersome dockets appall the aggrieved litigant and necessarily postpone the day in which his alleged wrongs can be redressed. The accused malefactor, through his adroit and resourceful attorney, too often escapes conviction by recourse to those delays which leniency and the humane theories of the law provide.

In New York State a complete revision of the penal code is advised by a grand jury in a lengthy report to the Court of General Sessions. In this report the inadequacies of existing criminal laws are pointed out and ways are proposed by which these fundamental defects can be corrected. As an immediate step it is proposed that all persons convicted of major crimes be sentenced and imprisoned, without benefit of bail, pending appeal.

In their investigation the jury did not fail to explore the responsibilities of the Bar Association in the premises. Their inquiry shows, according to their findings, that in many cases the proceeds of crimes have gone directly to defense attorneys in the form of fees. In other cases the families of convicted persons have been preyed upon by lawyers promising freedom or acquittal through appeal.

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Despite the proneness of paroled prisoners to again transgress the law, the investigators recommend the retention and careful safeguarding of the parole system. The abuses which exist are not, primarily, an improper administration of the parole system. Reformation, not retribution, should be the objective. Assured of quick and certain conviction and incarceration, the temptation to a career of crime loses its allure. Gradually, even under the continuance of a humane parole system, the lesson will, in a great majority of cases, be learned.

Another, and perhaps less objectionable, practice which is discouraged, is that of permitting pleas of guilt to a lesser offense than that charged in the indictment or information. Such pleas, assented to by prosecutors and accepted by trial judges, defeat the law and its declared purpose. I have never known of an instance where such a mitigating plea was accepted where guilt of a higher degree could not have been proved. The State never gets something for nothing. The horse-trading defense lawyer and his client get the best of the bargain.

In Massachusetts an investigation of the law's delays has been made for the Boston Chamber of Commerce by a committee of laymen headed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University. This committee called as advisers or witnesses many judges, lawyers, and business men. It surveyed the crowded dockets of the civil and other courts, and during fourteen months sought ways and means of assuring speedier action.

* * *

What shall we say of the ability or propriety of a layman's committee to diagnose and prescribe for a legal patient, even when the need for a corrective or alterative is conceded? The diagnosis, first of all, is neither flattering nor reassuring. It is observed, for instance, that while it is the function of the judiciary to administer justice, "that function is not adequately exercised by sitting on a bench and watching justice float by." The indictment, it seems to me, is altogether too broad, too sweeping, and too general in its terms. The province of a trial judge has been quite clearly defined. He is bound by those rules of practice and procedure which, while ancient, are nevertheless circumscribing and more or less inflexible. He is not, under the code, the final arbiter. Disregard of rule and precedent subjects the judge who prides himself upon his learning to reversal and possible censure from the higher courts.

Despite whatever testimony may be offered to the contrary, I am convinced that, as a system, the American and English judicial system is sound. But the vast accumulation of practice rules which encumber the courts should be revised and recodified. Those which most offend are the rules governing appeals and permitting delays. Unless or until the courts, under proper warrant of authority, voluntarily abrogate these encumbering rules the work must be undertaken by a less expert and competent school of laymen.

The Wide Horizon

A Machine Changes an Order

By Alexander H. Williams

NEW YORK

THERE will occur this month an anniversary which, although not without first importance, will be recalled by only a few men in the great textile industry. It will be the one hundred and forty-second natal day of Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

Dating from one of the big old-time plantations of Georgia in the year 1793, this invention of Eli Whitney's may rightly be said to rank among the major events of the greatest of revolutionary years, the monumental feature of which was the overthrow of the French monarchy.

Although uncorrelated, the Whitney invention and the French Revolution, separated by 3000 miles of ocean, were not unlike in ultimate effect. Both served directly the cause of Liberty and, in degree, that of Freedom—depending on how Freedom is defined. The Revolution in France was the prelude to the Empire and the brief Restoration, and after it came the great symphony of the First Republic. Its interruption by Louis Napoleon was short, and ended amid the booming of the guns at Sedan, in whose smoke was born the Third Republic, with its three-barred flag of Freedom, Equality, Fraternity.

These achievements by the French people have been entwined with greatness, and justly. For spectacular drama they are without parallel in history or in the theater, and their effect has been lasting—yet no greater cumulatively nor more permanent than that the little machine Eli Whitney set up to separate the cotton from its seed has had in making the world what it is today.

From it have risen the tall skyscrapers of the industrial East, the whirling looms all the way from the deep South to Lancashire, India and Japan. In it was born the thought of John Brown, of the Free Soilers, of the men who dethroned the slave oligarchy and changed the whole American political, economic and social orders and sent this changed thought around the world.

It has been remarked that wrong lives but to be destroyed; that though it flourish like a green bay tree and tower to huge height and power, the seeds of destruction are ever within it and will finally conquer.

The little machine Eli Whitney made was very small—only 26 inches long and 6 inches in diameter—and was turned by hand. But it accomplished fifty times faster what had been done by the hands of black slaves, and by making the growing of cotton in the South economically profitable, fastened more firmly the shackles on bondage on the hands of the blacks—shackles which the slave owners themselves were fast being convinced were economically unsound and injurious financially to the planters.

The clash between this free labor and the industries which would employ them profitably and the owners of the slave labor was inevitable. It culminated in the Secession and the firing on Sumter and ended at Appomattox. Here the old order died, and the way opened for the rising of the new industrial order, founded on the machine. Hegemony had been wrenched at the point of the bayonet from a puissant South and rested in a more puissant North.

Thus it is that in the list of potentially powerful things the journey of Eli Whitney from his home in Westboro, Mass., to Widow Greene's Georgia plantation—where the cotton gin was invented—should be set down. Seen retrospectively, it ranks among the world's great journeyings. The world changes that have sprung from it, while not so dramatically spectacular as the beheading of Louis XVI on Jan. 21, 1793, have been more far-reaching economically and socially, and it has made the United States a world power second to none, its influence reaching wherever man lives and works. It has made the machine an indispensable thing—something upon which the social and economic orders hinge. It has made for war and peace, for prosperity unexampled and for economic recession unparalleled in history.

The Cotton Textile Institute here holds that Eli Whitney, when he invented his little cotton gin in January, 1793, may have had visions of the great cotton industry that would spring up in the United States.

"But," it added, "if he were to arrive in our midst today, he would surely be amazed at the growth of the industry, at how widespread and famous it is, at the astonishing number of articles that are made entirely of cotton or have cotton at their base."

He would find, too, many other things to wonder at—things which owe their origin to the product of his own inventive genius; which followed on his cotton gin correlatively. Not the least of these are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

This was Eli Whitney's contribution toward making this nation what it is today. The annealing was bitter; the forge wherein it was hammered out as fuliginous as a Lapland witch-midnight.

If his work seemed little when it was done; if history has given it but a paragraph or two, one must wonder what work is great, or, with Browning, declare against calling any event "small," but, rather, know it is the little things that make for great consequences.